THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2288.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above SOCIETY will be held at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, on Friday next, the 15th instant, at (11) eleven o'clock A. M.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Secretary Auxiliary Bible Society.

Bombay, 12th November, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse rooms, this day, at 12 o'clock.—

By order of the Trustees,
W. H. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 12th. November, 1833.

ON Monday, the 25th inst., Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction the Household Furniture and property of Capt. HOUGHTON, I. N. at his residence in Rampart Row. The same comprizes the usual requisites of a small establishment. Further particulars will appear in future advertisements and in Catalogues to be published.

Nesbit Lane, 12th Nov. 1833.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA EDINENSIS, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, in six volumes, quarto. A few copies of this work on sale. Price, Rupees 300. Apply to MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 12th Nov. 1833.

SADDLERY, PER GILMORE.

AN assortment of very beautifully finished Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Buggy Hafness; a sett of superb Chariot Harness, (covered furniture) Racing Saddle and Bridle, &c. All of the first rate quality, manufactured by Wilson and Sons of London. Apply to Captain LINDSAY, at the office of MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBBS & CO.

Dady's Building's, 12th Nov. 1833.

SHERRY.

PALE Sherry, in 3 dozen cases each,..... Rs. 33 per case.
Good Brown, do. do. 42 do.
Old Brown, Goldon color, and pale,..... 48 do.
Superior old Golden colored, 51 do.
Very fine old pale,..... 66 do.
Do. do. do. golden colored,..... 75 do.
A few cases of fine old Port,.. 42 do.
Do. Lafitte Claret,..... 13 per doz.
Whiskey,..... 13 do.
Rum in cask..... 2 per gal.

Apply to MESSRS. DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO., Dady's Buildings.

FOR Sale, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,—
Claret from Cunliffee and Co. in cases of 1 doz. and 1½ dozen, at Rs. 16 per doz.
Ditto from Hemery Brothers, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Sherry, Amontillado, cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Port, Royal Oporto Company's Wine, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 15 per doz.
Hock, Growth of Hockheimer, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto. ditto, Rudescheimer in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
White Sparkling Champaign in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 30 per doz.
Sauterne, in cases of 3 doz. at Rs. 20 per doz.

FOR sale at MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO'S. Godowns,
Bass' Pale Ale,.....at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's, do,.....at „ 35 „ do.
Ind and Smith's do. ..at „ 35 „ do.

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 12th November, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, rone upee

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price, rupees 3.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 12th November, 1833.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ST. HELENA,

THE fine teak Ship GILMORE, A. I. 550 tons register, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has first rate accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail about the 20th instant. For Passage, apply to DUNCAN GIBB and CO.

Dady's Buildings, 12th Nov. 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine British built ship PARKFIELD, R. Mc'AULAY, Commander, 500 Tons Register, on her first voyage from England. This vessel is well armed, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will be dispatched early in December. Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of GISBORNE, MENZIES, AND CO.

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I rejoice to see the military fund becoming at last a subject of discussion in your paper, and that a director has undertaken to open our eyes to the fact, that all others who have written on the subject are fools, and that one ARISTIDES is the "ne plus ultra" of them,

"Fools" (he says) "rush in where wise men fear to tread"

and at the same time he rushes into the lists with the most unwary tread, confident that his office of director will shield him from the application of his own quotation.

It is lamentable to see a man, the chosen of the army, put into such a passion by your correspondent ARISTIDES, and so far forgetting what is due to the direction of which he is a member, and to any gentleman, (ARISTIDES must-be one) as to speak of his "disgrace in having written and published what was equally remarkable for truth as for generosity: mistakes he calls falsehoods, and suggestions which do not square with the directors ideas, he calls gross ignorance.

It could surely be no trifling remark that could influce the director to throw off the dense covering of office, and dart from his obscurity upon the luckless ARISTIDES. There is a testiness in his abuse, a jealousy of interference, and a dogmatic style in the letter which savours of *hole and corner* work, and show clearly that the director is little acquainted either with temperate discussion, or the principles of the institution which he has been chosen to direct.—If there is an opinion abroad that the fund is ruined or mismanged your corresponding director is not a likely man to change that opinion.

My object in this is not to defend the arguments of ARISTIDES but to show that the director is no oracle, and not undoubted authority.

He holds up "in terrorem" the report of an "experienced actuary" armed with which he says that the former reduction of expence ("the advice of the actuary being duly attended to") will without doubt ensure for the fund solvency and stability.—Still however he goes on to explain how the present proposal to reduce the expence by raising the minimum is required:—though this does not seem very clear, as the first reduction founded on the actuary's report will ensure stability. But it is clear he does not understand the subject.—It is well known that the actuary's report was imperfect from want of data on which to found it, and that in the allowance made for increase of marriages alone the actuary has been already found to be far out in his calculations.

The director proceeds to show how the *new* proposed minium will affect each rank; his method is very ingenious and can only satisfy those who look to the authority and not the matter of the letter, of whom I fear there are many.

He assumes the ages of widows between the ranks of Ensign and Col. to be as follows 20, 24, 30, 34, 36, and 40,—twenty years from the bottom to the top of the army ranks: the computed time of service is estimated above 40. With this assumption he gives the value of the several annuities to those ranks and ages and contrasts it, not with the newly proposed minimum, altho' he directly says so, but with the old one at the exchange of 2 shillings the rupee. For example:—The annuity of a Captain's widow is £104, and supposing the widows age to be 30, its value at 5 per cent. will be £1,534 for which he says the Captain would be required to pay to the fund according *to the last circular* at two shillings the rupee £240. But the minimum fixed for a Captain by the last circular is 5,000 rupees or £500 instead of £240!!! I believe him to be ignorant of the nature of the last circular. He does not attempt to answer the objections that have been made to the new measure. He does not explain why no credit is given to subscribers for any interest upon their subscriptions in computing their minimum, yet he has the effrontery to calculate interest in the valuation of the annuities! He does not show the amount which subscribers will have paid by the new rule for their widow's pension, nor does he contrast the value of the deduction from the pension, with the probable deficiency which young married members will have to pay up to obtain the full pension, and which had he done, he could have shown that the deduction made is not worth the sum required to be advanced. He asserts, however, what has been shown already in your paper in plain figures to be false, viz. that subscribers will now have nearly all paid up their minimum. In refering to the letter on that subject in your paper it is shown that subscribers who have exceeded their period of service will not have paid their minimum:—but as he does not know what the new minimum is he cannot be expected to know much about the matter.

But the object of the director is evidently not to give information, and I have shown he had not the power. His object is developed in the last paragraph; he wishes to stop all letter writing or publicity, which, with a caution purely parental, he says "may do harm but cannot possibly be productive of good." The value of such sentiments applied to a public institution is too well ascertained in the present day to require any comment of mine: as I have said they smell of the *hole and corner work*.

That the military fund is based on wrong principles, that its has been mismanaged, and that nothing but strong measures will save it from ruin, are facts well known and not disguised by some of the directors.

On another occasion I may perhaps trouble you with some remarks on the errors of the military fund and propose some remedy. The director must allow free discussion, altho' it may not appear civil to trouble the direction of which he is a worthy member, I am sorry however that while he says he "remains a director," I must remain,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, 10th November, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I. from Dapoolie.
Capt. G. S. Stewart, 14th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES.

Second Lieut. R. Leech, Engineers, to Seroor.
Ensign C. C. Lucas, 4th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Moore, Queen's Royals, to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Mazagon, on the 8th instant, Anna Eliza, daughter of G. Lettsom Elliot, Esq. aged six months.

In the Fort, on the 10th instant, Edward John Stracy, Esq. of the Civil Service.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10th.---Brig Rapid J. W. Bush, Master, from Liverpool 10th July, 1833.

--- 11th.---Ship Charlotte, George Melville, Master, from China 2d August, and Anjier 26th Sept.

DEPARTURE.

--- 10th.---The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Comr. to Bancote.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.---Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.---Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER---Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.---Boyne, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget, Earl of Eldon, Frances, Grace, Comala, Clairmont, William, Royal George, Eliza, Parkfield, Asia, Rapid, and Mulgrave.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.---Consoliel, and Amelia.
AMERICAN---Henry Clay.
SWEDISH---Ceres

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1833.

In the advertisement which appeared in Saturday's Courier, regarding a meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, the date, instead of Friday, should have been Tuesday the 12th. inst.—The meeting takes place this day.

The *Charlotte* from China the 2d August arrived yesterday. By this vessel we have received Canton papers up to the 20th July, extracts from which will be found below.

The *Rapid* from Liverpool July 10th. arrived on Sunday last, and has brought London news of the preceding day. This is four days later then the news by the *Frances*, but is of very little importance. The business before Parliament from the 1st. to the 9th. July, related principally to the Bank Charter, the Irish Temporalities, and the Factories Bill. Other subjects, however, were discussed and we see the following short notice of a debate in the House of Lords on the East India Charter.:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday, July 5.*

East India Charter.

"The Marquis of Lansdowne brought forward the resolutions on the East India Charter, which had previously been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and in moving their adoption spoke at considerable length. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to this country from the relaxed system, and particularly dwelt on the necessity of opening the trade and the country to the enterprise and skill of all his Majesty's subjects.

Lord Ellenborough objected to almost every part of the proposed plan for regulating the affairs of the East India Company, and contended that it would be productive of great expense to this country, and be the means of exciting civil war in India.

The Earl of Ripon supported the measure, and defended the Ministers from the imputation which had been brought against them by Lord Ellenborough of proposing the plan in a crude and undigested condition.

The Duke of Wellington opposed the resolutions, the effect of which he said would be to put an end to the present system of government in India, under which that country had for so many years flourished, and which had most effectually provided for the happiness of the people.

After some observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne in reply, the resolutions were agreed to without a division and the concurrence of their Lordships was ordered to be communicated to the Commons, at a conference on Tuesday next.

In a Liverpool paper with which we have been favored, we observe that Mr. Ewart, on the House of Commons going into a committee on the East India Bill, gave notice of a motion to admit East India sugar and cotton, the produce of free labour, on the same terms as from the West Indies. Nothing further appears in the papers we have obtained on this interesting subject.

The accounts of the quarter's revenue, which were made up on the 7th July, exhibit a trifling decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, amounting to £5,251. There appears to have been a considerable increase, during the quarter, in the revenue from the Customs, Stamps, and Post Office. The falling off was entirely in the Excise.

The extraordinary speculations in the Liverpool cotton market appear to continue, though not to the same extent as towards the close of June. The sales for the week ending the 6th of July amounted to 35,000 bales; and East India cotton is quoted at 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

The only other item of English news which we observe in the appointment of Mr. Law as Recorder of London in the room of Mr. Knowlys.

No intelligence of the fate of Don Miguel's fleet appears to have reached England up to 9th. of July. A vessel however arrived at Falmouth from Oporto the 28th. of June, bringing accounts of the landing of a considerable force belonging to Don Pedro at Lagos in the province of Algarve, about 100 miles to the south of Lisbon. This movement appears to have occasioned the greatest excitement at the latter place, and troops were assembling from all parts for the protection of the city.

The latest accounts from Don Pedro's fleet were that it had just sailed under the command of Captain Napier for the purpose of engaging the Enemy if possible to an action.

The Cholera was raging at Lisbon and 10,000 persons had fallen victims to it.

Since writing the above we have been favored with copies of the *Times* newspaper of the 5th, 6th, and 8th of July, from which we have extracted several articles, and among the rest, the Debate in the House of Lords on the East India Bill. No copy of the Bill itself, we regret to say, has been received by the *Rapid*.

CHINA.

The new Anchorage.—A portion of the Lintin fleet has removed its quarters to the Cum-sing-moon, on the west side of the river; nearly opposite Lintin. The other ships, preferring the old station, have gone into the Cap-sing-moon, as asual at this seanon.—*Chinese Courier, July* 20.

A seaman named *Charles Orgai*, belonging to the British ship *Guardian*, lying in Macao roads, was drowned on the night of the 7th instant. The body of the deceased was recovered next day, and interred at Macao.—*Ibid.*

IMPERIAL DEATH.—Intelligence has reached Canton of the demise of the second wife of his Imperial Majesty: the first wife died a year or two since, we believe. A proclamation is said to be out, directing the loyal subjects of the Empire to testify their sorrow for this event by allowing their hair to grow during the space of ninety days, at the expiration of which time we may hope to see the "lothely" inhabitants of Canton, in the extreme of physical hideousness. The barbers, that most industrious class, are now restricted to chins, noses, and eyelids, all of which are carefully shaved by the Chinese.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY JULY 5.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the order of the day for considering the resolutions agreed to by the House of Commons respecting the East India Company were read, and the clerk having read the resolutions communicated by the Commons,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that their lordships were now called upon to determine whether they would concur in the resolutions which had been agreed to and communicated by the other house, which they had just heard read. In moving that their lordships concur in those resolutions, he was sure that, important as this subject in all its bearings, it was one which remoteness of the interest

placed in those who administered the hent of India, was seldom brought be- rliament, and even then did not always willing audience. If, however, there was a time when the interests and advan- of India required more serious considera- than another, it was when they were called n to decide upon the future government of ountry extending over so large a portion of e globe, and containing 1000,00,000 of inha- tants. He had, therefore, to request the pa- ent indulgence of their lordships, while he ave an outline of the measures proposed by government with respect to the East India Com- pany, and to the future administration in India. It was not necessary for him to go into a his- tory of the company from its establishment, at the close of the 16th century, up to the pre- sent time, during which the successive renewals of the charter called into active, if not angry, collision all the different theories which had been started relating to commerce and govern- ment. In all that had been done by our an- cestors on this subject, they had done nothing to bind posterity—nothing to prepetuate the rules of government and commerce which they had adopted from time to time. They could not, of course, have anticipated the great growth of the extent of our dominion in India, but they had anticipated such circumstances as might render it necessary to introduce great changes in the future government of our Indian posses- sions. The time was now arrived when it be- came necessary to adopt greater changes than any which had yet been proposed as to the go- vernment of that country. The changes which the government now proposed, and which were noticed in the resolutions before the house, were—first, that the trade with China should be thrown open; and next, that the company should no longer, or at least, for a time to be specified, continue to carry on any trade with any part of the east, though by law they might do so even after their charter had expired. In following these resolutions, he would com- mence with that which related to the China trade; and certainly one extraordinary feature in that trade was, that so large a branch of com- merce, involving in it 300,000,000 of people at the other end of the globe—for such he under- stood from those best acquainted with subject was the amount of the population of China—should fall into the hands of one commercial body. It was now nearly a century and a half ago since we discovered that the people of China had cultivated to an unlimited extent a plan which was g eatly suited to our tastes. From that time, when Mr. Griffiths stated in his memoirs that he had obtained a cup of tea in China, the demand for it in England had gradually increased, until our imports for our own consumption arrived at the enormous amount of 30,000,000lb. per annum, and until i became as it now was, the cheap luxury (and he hoped the measures before the house would have the effect the making it still cheaper) of every cottage in the kingdom. Giving full credit, as he was willing to do, to the zeal and ability of [redacted] officers at Canton, in the manage- ment of the tea trade at that place, he would not admit that monopoly was the only talisman by which this trade could be continued, and the article of tea conveyed to the people of Europe who most desired it. The noble marquis then proceeded to contend that the experience which had been acquired with respect to this trade with- in a few years had shown that the trade with China could be much better carried on by inde- pendent private traders than by a company hav- ing a monopoly; that the Americans and the private traders from India had carried on a suc- cessful trade with caution,—that their trade was increasing, while that of the company was de- clining for some years,—that this was proved by the statement of the company's imports to China at different periods, which showed that those imports in 1813-14 were of the value of 5,646,000 dollars, but in the year 1831-32 they had diminished to the value of 3,691,688 dollars, —that the imports of the United States, which it 1815-16 amounted to 2,527,500 dol- lars, had increased it 1831-32 to 3,050,937 dol- lars. He admitted that there had been great fluc- tuations in the American trade, but what he had stated would show that it was a growing trade, and it could be shown that the private trade by the Americans and others had been the means of sending out a considerable portion of Eng- lish goods to China. Why, then, might it not be reasonably inferred, that if the trade were thrown open to British enterprise generally, it would produce a still greater increase of the commercial intercourse between this country and China? But he did not rest on the Ameri- can trade alone; the private trade between In- dia and China was a still stronger illustration of what he meant. The exports in the private trade from India to Canton, which amounted in 1813-14 to 6,035,128 drs. had risen in 1831-32 to 16,848,563drs. but he would show that the company's trade to China had of late years un- dergone such a change as to occasion a great diminution of profits. In the year 1822-23, the profits of the company from that trade amount- ed to 1,11,532drs. In the year 1831-2 they had been reduced to 683,844drs. He therefore thought it was impossible to maintain the ar- gument that the charter of the Chinese govern- ment was incons stent with individual enterprise in commercial relations with that country. It would be seen that in China as well as in Eu- rope the maxims of government might remain unchanged while the practice was wholly dif- ferent from those maxims. The noble marquis then went on to contend that whatever might be [redacted] principles of the Chinese government the [redacted]r of the Chinese people showed a strong [redacted]to trade with other nations. He [redacted]d it were put to the government [redacted]people of the northern part of [redacted]do without our woollens, [redacted]had any occasion for our cottons, or that a mandarin could not pay better for his too than any other purchaser, it would afford a good ground for the Chinese At- torney-General to prosecute the party so stating in the courts of the celestial empire, and no doubt he would obtain a judgment against the party so offending; but nevertheless it would be found that from the highest mandarin to the lowest peasant the necessity and importance of trade was tacitly admitted. The noble mar- quis then contended that the Chinese showed a strong disposition to trade, which the govern- ment, with all its power, could not prevent; that the trade in opium, which was strongly forbid- den by the laws of China, was connived at by the officers of government, and that in a report made to the Emperor by the Governor of Can- ton it was stated that it was impossible to pre- vent the trade in opium unless foreigners were altogether excluded, which he said would not be consistent with the tender mercies of the celestial empire therefore he recommended that the trade should be legalized, but subjected to a tax. The government of China had thus arrived at that point at which we had arrived about 20 years ago, when we discovered that our pro- hibitory laws were injurious instead of benefi- cial to the country. Another of the laws of China was strongly opposed to any advances being made by foreigners to Chinese for the produce of the country, yet it is found that that law was in effect a dead letter, for it was wel known that the Americans were in the constant practice of making such advances and to a large amount. Was he not justified, then, in saying that British enterprise, if admitted into so large a field, would have a powerful effect in improv- ing our commerce with a people who were so ready to extend their commercial relations? Was it unfair to infer from what he had said, that by throwing open the trade with China we should increase our consumption of tea by that diminu- tion of price which must be expected from great competition in the trade? But let him add that the Hong merchants in Canton were not unprepared for such a change as was now about to take place. They knew the terms on which the company held its charter, and they anticipated that at some time that charter would expire and not be renewed. The only difficulty which they contemplated was that of providing a proper magistrate to decide any differences which might arise in the intercourse of the pri- vate trader. The Chinese merchants seemed quite alive to all the advantages of carrying on the commercial intercourse with this country. They had in Canton great facilities of carrying on trade, as great as those of London, or nearly as Liverpool itself which, perhaps, had the greatest of any commercial town in the world. It would, therefore, be consulting the interests of this country to throw open the trade with a people who were themselves so ready to extend theirs. He would now come to the other point, but he must first say, that if the trade of the company with the Chinese empire was a falling trade, it could be shown that the trade with its own dominions was a losing one. An ap- prehension had been entertained, and even stated in Parliament, by a noble friend, of his, now, unhappily, lost to that house, but whose memory would be long gratefully esteem- ed by his fellow-countrymen,—he meant Lord Grenville,—an apprehension, he repeated, had been stated by that noble lord, arising out of that anxiety for the interests of the commerce of the country which had always distinguished him, that by the power left under the last charter to the East India Company, the interests of the private trade, though to a certain de- gree consulted, might be and would be defeated altogether. But so powerful was the genius of free trade—so great was the energy of the En- glish merchants, that they had falsified all the predictions of his noble friend, and had com- pelled the East India Company to retreat as a trading company before their superior power, activity, and industry. He would state as brief- ly as he could, the result of this competition. He had drawn it up in the shape of averages of five years, and he knew of no other way in which the futility of the attempts of the East India Company to carry on trade as a trading company could be so forcibly exposed as by com- paring the amount of their exports to the east, and their imports from the east, with the amount of the exports and imports of the private trad- ers. The average amount of the five years end- ing 1818, of the value of cottons of every des- cription, printed and plain, exported to the east by the East India Company was 110*l.*; the average amount of the cottons exported during the same time by the private trader was 87,168*l.* The average amount of the same article for the five years ending in 1823 was by the company 342*l.*, by the private trader 217,046*l.* For the five years ending 1828, it was by the company 31*l.* by the private trader 224,318*l.*, and in the year 1830 it was nothing, and by the private trader 185,940*l.* That their lordships might not suppose that it was in this article of cotton alone that the private trader outrivalled the com- pany, he would mention another article, in which, though it was not so valuable an article of trade as cotton, the same result had taken place. In the year 1830 the company had ex- ported to the east 42,000 pieces of earthenware, whilst the private trader had exported 1,245,800 pieces. He now came to the consideration of the value of the articles imported into Great Britain from the east, except China, by the com- pany, and the private trader respectively; and here he must say, that though the company had made purchases to a large amount from its sub- jects to encourage their industry, purchases of their production had been made to a much larger amount by the private traders. Take, for in- stance, the article of cotton wool. In 1814, the East India Company imported 366,691lbs.; the private trader imported 2,483,627lbs. In 1830 the East India Company imported 620,333lbs. the private trader 11,802,566lbs. Again, take the article of indigo. In 1830 the East India Company imported 2,154,341lb., and the private trader 5,772,516lb. The same result appeared on comparing the quantities of unrefined sugar which the two parties had respectively import- ed. The account stood thus:—in 1814 the East India Company imported 40,241 cwt., the private trader 3,548cwt.; in 1830 the East India Company imported 118,358 cwt., and the private trader 660,729cwt. Having stated these gene- ral facts, their lordships would be prepared for the conclusion which he was going to draw from them—namely, that the East India Com- pany could not act as a trading company either with benefit to itself or to the country at large. It had been stated in reference to the China trade, and it was an argument which had been adhered to when all others had been abandoned, that the East India Company could not go- vern India without having the command of the trade at Canton. That led to the question whether the company should be allowed to exist as a trading company in India, however fitting it might be to continue it in the territorial go- vernment of India. That one or other of those functions must be abandoned by the company he had no doubt. Though many instances had existed in despotic and uncivilized countries of the monopoly of certain articles of trade by the government, it was impossible that in the present state of the east, trade and government could be blended, without either the character of the government suffering from the influence of trade, or the extent of trade suffering from the interference of the government. He believ- ed that the laudable intention of the company as a government to benefit its subjects had car- ried them far beyond the proper mark, and that the conflict between their feelings as traders and governors, attended as it was with the dif- ficulty of making out their accounts to satisfy the people of England, had led them to abandon one article of trade after another. It might then be asked, if you take away from the East India Company the right of trading as a company, why do you leave it in possession of the territorial government? He was prepared to admit that such a state of things was anomalous; but it found its justification in the experience which the country had had of the utility of their administration. When he con- sidered the utility of that administration—when he considered the number of useful servants which had grown up under it, and were conver- sant in all its concerns,—when he considered likewise the importance of maintaining all in- stitutions unchanged and unimpaired in a coun- try where public opinion, such as it was, was so delicate on the points of keeping institutions un- changed,—when he considered, moreover, the advantage of the company, as preventing the changes occasioned by the conflict of parties in England from extending to India, and as an in- tervening body in the possession of patronage, which would otherwise be scrambled for by the gladiators of Parliament, he felt bound to state that the East India Company had performed very useful and beneficial functions. Hence arose the probability that when the company was relieved from its functions as a trading body, which had undoubtedly interfered with its functions as a governing body, it would manage even more usefully than before the in- ternal affairs of that great empire, which it had hitherto managed with so much credit to itself and so much benefit to its subjects. Here he should be disposed to close that part of his ob- servations which had reference to the grounds on which these important arrangements were to be made; but having stated the grounds, it was now necessary for him to explain the mode in which it was proposed to carry those ar- rangements into effect. It was proposed that on the trading of the company ceasing, its ter- ritory should be made over to the King's so- vereignty, subject to all the company's liabili- ties,—that the company should make over to the King's government all its assets, funds, &c., both here and elsewhere, subject, of course, to all the demands now outstanding against them, —that in return for these concessions from the company and its proprietors, the King's go- vernment should take upon itself, on the part of the territory so vested in the government, to provide for the payment of the dividends now due from it, to the amount of 630,000*l.* a-year. —that it should also undertake to provide for those demands not chargeable on the assets but on the territory of the company,—that be- sides providing for this annual sum of 630,000*l.* government should provide a further fund of 2,000,000*l.* to accumulate for 40 years, to pay off that annuity,—and that, at the end of 40 years, the said annuity of 630,000*l.* should be redeemable at the rate of 5*l.* 5*s.* for every 100*l.* their lordships must now be informed of the degree in which these assets were likely to be available to the government, and of the mode by which it was hoped that this arrangement would not be onerous the company's territory in India. He hoped that their lordships would bear with him while he stated, how the account stood of the company's assets, and of the de- mands made upon them, and also whilst he stated the amount of the territorial re- venue, and the chance that there would be of a surplus after the annuity of 630,000*l.* was paid. Their lordships would recollect that the pro- prietors were to have an annuity of 630,000*l.* paid to them out of the territorial revenues, and also a guarantee fund of 2,000,000*l.* to accumu- late for 40 years. Now, the company's com- mercial assets, as stated by them, were valued at 21,645,557*l.*, including 4,811,000*l.* admitted to be due from territory and independent of their commercial property in India. To this sum was to be added for old claims due from their terri- tory 8,616,113*l.* making the total of their no- minal assets amount to 30,261,270*l.* He had already anticipated one observation which he had intended to make on this subject. Their lordships were well aware that in the estimate of the assets of any individual there could be no certainty that their value founded on their ori- ginal cost would subsequently be realized. He should be misleading their lordships and the country, if he were to assert that this la[redacted] amount of assets would be realized. What de- ductions must be taken from it was of course matter of uncertain speculation. But on referring to the accounts to enable themselves to form a judgement on the point, their lordships would see that a variety of deductions must be made, arising from the difficulty of disposing of the property, from the decay to which some of it was liable from the depreciation which was taking place in every species of recurity and the deteri- oration of commodities now on hand. Now the as- sets here according to the assumed depreciated value were 12,970,000*l.* Besides this there was positively due from territory to commerce 4,811,000*l.* That made together a total of 17,781,000*l.* Suppose this to be realized in cash in May, 1834, at a discount of 4 per cent. for a year and a half, this will lessen it by 420,000*l.* and then there will remain 17,361,000*l.* For these assets the territory has to pay the gua- rantee fund 200,000*l.*, and as compensa- tion to parties, 800,000*l.* This reduces 17,361,000*l.* to 14,561,000*l.* Now the interest on that sum, at 5 per cent., was 728,077*l.* Now the territory was charged with 718,000*l.* in this manner. There was 630,000*l.* available for dividends, and 88,000*l.* for the payment of the bond debts, making together, as he had said before, 718,000*l.* There was, therefore, on this point, a surplus of 10,077*l.* of the assets abo[redacted] the charge. To this as it was accumulating fo[redacted] the benefit of territory, should be added t[redacted] interest of the guarantee fund, at 3½ per cent., amounting to 61,000*l.* so that he anticipated that there would be a clear annual surplus of 71,000*l.* odd, arising from the assets over the charge. Their Lordships would also expect him to show that the territorial revenue of India was such as would allow the government to provide for this additional charge of 630,000*l.*, without imposing additional taxation. He would not trouble their lordships by going through the details of the revenue accruing to the three presidencies; he would simply state the result of it on an average of three years, subject to the deductions arising out of the reforms ordered by the Court of Directors, and now he believed actually in pro- gress. The revenue of the three presidencies, on an average of the three years, 1828-9, 1829- 30, and 1830-31, are about 18 crores, 51 lacs of rupees. The probable future charge on them would be about 16 crores, 54 lacs. Thus there would be a surplus revenue in India of 1 crore and 96 lacs. He could not pass by this part of his statement without expressing, on the part of the government, that which he was certain their lordships also participated in,—he meant the gratitude which was due to the present Go- vernor General of India, for the unremitting vigilance and energy with which he had carried into effect the regulations in favour of economy transmitted to him by the directors at home. He believed, that owing to the exertions of Lord W. Bentinck, the administration of our Indian pos- sessions had been maintained unimpaired, and that if it were true that 'peace had its victories not less renowned than war,' he had had a most victorious career in India. He believed that under the auspices of that noble lord, there had been a safe and effectual reduction made in the expenses of the Indian government to the a- mount at which they stood before the Burmese war—a war which had undoubtedly led to an in- crease of expenditure, which had ceased, how- ever, at present to bear upon the revenue. But to return from this digression. From this a- mount of surplus revenue, namely, 1 core and 96 lacs, were to be deducted 8 lacs for the ex- pense of remittance and other charges. This reduced the surplus to 1 crore and 88 lacs; but to this again was to be added the balance of 3 lacs of the Carnatic revenue above the interest payable to the Carnatic creditors, leaving a fi- nal surplus of 1 crore and 91 lags. Now, if this were remitted at 1*s.* 11*d.* the sicca rupee, it would produce 1,838,799*l.* From this are to be deducted the territorial charges in England excluding the expences of St. Helena, which amount to 1,840,00*l.*, leaving a final surplus of 128,789*l.* Now no man could arrive at the arith- metical preciseness in calculations of this kind. It would be sufficient for him if he could sho[redacted] that the territorial revenue of India, without any increase of taxations would be able to meet the an- nual charge of 630,000*l.* to be now sustained by the British government. He had now stated his views of the different parts of this financial ar- rangement, and of the various grounds on which he venturned to recommend it to their lordships. But he should be taking a very narrow view of this question, and one utterly inadequate to the great importance of the subject, which involved in it the happiness or misery of 100,000,000 of human beings, were he not to call the atten- tion of their lordships to the bearing which this question and to the influence which this arrangement must exercise upon their future destinies. He was sure that their lordships would feel, as he indeed felt, that their only justification before God and Providence for the great and unprecedented dominion which they exercised in India was in the happiness which they communicated to the subjects under their rule, and in proving to the world at large, and the inhabitants of Hindostan, that the inheri- tance of Akbar (the wisest and most beneficent of Mahometan princes) had not fallen into un- worthy or degenerate hands. Hence, it was important that, when the dominion of India was transferred from the East India Company to the King's government, they should have the benefit of the experience of the most en- lightened witnesses, not only on the [redacted] condition of our empire in the east, but also on the character of its inhabitants. He stated con- fidently, after referring to the evidence given by persons eminently calculated to estimate

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what the character of the people of India was, that they might, as a first step to their improved social condition, be admitted to a larger share in the administration of their local affairs. On that point their lordships had the testimony of a series of successful experiments, and the evidence of the most unexceptionable witnesses, who had gone at a mature period of their life and with much natural and acquired knowledge to visit the east. Among the crowd of witnesses which he could call to the improveable condition of the Hindoo character, he would select only two; but those two were well calculated to form a correct judgement, and fortunately contemplated Indian society from very different points of view. Those two witnesses were Sir T. Munro and Bishop Heber. He could not conceive any two persons more eminently calculated to form an accurate opinion upon human character generally, and upon the character of the Hindoo tribes in particular. They were both highly distinguished for talent and character, yet they were placed in situations from which they might have easily come to the formation of different opinions—one of them being conversant with the affairs of the east from his childhood, and familiarized by long habit with the working of the system, and the other being a refined Christian philosopher and scholar, going out to the east late in life, and applying in India the knowledge which he had acquired here to form an estimate of the character of its inhabitants. He held in his hand the testimony of each of those able men, as extracted from their different published works, and with the permission of the house he would read a few words from both. Sir T. Munro said:—

"Unless we suppose that they are inferior to us in natural talent, which there is no reason to believe, it is much more likely that they will be duly qualified for their employments than Europeans for theirs, because the field of selection is so much greater in the one than in the other. We have a whole nation from which to make our choice of natives, but in order to make choice of Europeans, we have only the small body of the company's covenanted servants.

"No conceit more wild and absurd than this was ever engendered in the darkest ages; for what is in every age and every country the great stimulus to the pursuit of knowledge, but the prospect of fame, or wealth, or power? or what is even the use of attainments, if they are not to be devoted to their noblest purpose, the service of the community, by employing those who possess them according to their respective qualifications in the various duties of the public administration of the country?

"Our books alone will do little or nothing; dry simple literature will never improve the character of a nation. To produce this effect, it must open the road to wealth, and honour, and public employment. Without the prospect of such reward, no attainments in science will ever raise the character of a people."

That was the sound practical opinion of Sir T. Munro, founded on his experience, acquired in every part of India, in every department of the public service. Bishop Heber, during his extensive journey of charity and religion through India, to which he fell at length a martyr, used these remarkable expressions:—

"Of the natural disposition of the Hindoo I still see abundant reason to think highly, and Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Melville both agreed with me, that they are constitutionally kind-hearted, industrious, sober, and peaceable; at the same time that they show themselves, on proper occasions, a manly and courageous people." And again,

"They are decidedly, by nature, a mild pleasing, and intelligent race; sober, parsimonious, and, where an object is held out to them, most industrious and persevering."

Their lordships were therefore justified in coming to the same conclusion, a conclusion to which, indeed, they must come if they only considered the acts of this people in past ages—if they only looked at the monuments of gratitude and piety which they had erected to their benefactors and friends—for to India, if to any country, the observation of the poet applied—

——"Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi.

"Sunt lacrymæ verum, et mentem mortalia tangunt." But however much civilization had been obscured in those regions, whatever inroad foreign conquest and domestic superstition had made upon their moral habits, it was undeniable that there were still materials left for improving and ameliorating their condition; and their lordships would remiss in the performance of the high duties which devolved upon them if they did not secure to the numerous natives of Hindostan the ample development of all their mental endowments and moral qualifications. It was a part of the new system which he had to propose to their lordships, that to every office in India every native, of whatsoever caste, sect, or religion, should be by law equally admissible, and he hoped that government would seriously endeavour to give the fullest effect to this arrangement, which would be as beneficial to the people themselves as it would be advantageous to the economical reforms which were now in progress in different parts of India. There were other changes in the domestic arrangements of India which it was proposed to make on this occasion, and which he would now proceed to explain to the house. Great injury was experienced in India from the variety of laws which prevailed there. Their lordships would find testimony borne by the judges of the Supreme Court, and by the local judges in the interior of the country, to the difficulty which they experienced in the interior of the country, to the difficulty which they experienced in administering a system of law made up of Hindoo, Mahometan, and Europ[illegible], and of quantity of local customs, [illegible] bade defiance to the most zealous efforts of those whose duty it was to administer full and impartial justice to the people of India. To expect that a code of laws could be framed to meet all the wants of a people so various in origin, habits, and language, would be a hope too sanguine to indulge; but that some assimilation might be made between those conflicting laws, and it should be settled, where there were two clashing laws, which of them should in future prevail, was a task which government should attempt to accomplish, and for that purpose it was proposed to appoint a commission, consisting of individuals best acquainted with the laws, practices, and customs of India. He might be asked whether any thing was to be done for the institution of trial by jury in India: on that point he would not venture to give any confident opinion. That in some places, and to a certain extent, it might be introduced with satisfaction to the people of Hindostan he was disposed to indulge a hope; and it was a remarkable circumstance in the history of that country, belonging to its antiquities, that an institution analogous not to the trial by jury as we now have it, but analogous to the trial by jury as it existed among us in its first elements, the *Punchild* (we think), long prevailed in Malalar. He hoped that that element might be converted to an important use in the administration of the law in that country: and it was not inconsistent with this view of the question to mention that, in a country resembling India, and indeed forming part of it, he meant Ceylon, the trial by jury had been introduced by Sir A. Johnston with great effect, and that out of it arose the abolition of slavery in that country. Their lordships would also have to consider the best means of carrying into effect in India the measures to which they had already agreed for the other parts of the empire,—he meant the best means for the total abolition of slavery. He was aware that slavery in the east varied from slavery in the west, and that the abolition of it in the east might be attended even with greater difficulty than in the west; for slavery in the east was attended with circumstances of caste, &c., over which the dominion of law had hitherto been able to exercise but little effect. The abolition of slavery must, therefore, be made with the restrictions and concessions which the importance of the subject demanded, and for that purpose it was proposed to appoint a commission of inquiry. He had now gone through the greater part of his statement; but there was another subject into which he must enter before he concluded. A new division of the governments of India would form an important feature in the new arrangements. Great advantage would result from the more effectual government of the recently acquired states which formed the north-western provinces of Upper Hindoostan; it was essential that there should be a local government there to carry into effect those arrangements which hitherto had not been effected owing to the laxity and remissness of the local officers, attributable, beyond all doubts to their distance from the seat of the supreme government. There was another arrangement which he had to mention to their lordships, and to which he expected that they would give their unanimous approbation. It related to the church establishment in India. It had been found impossible for one bishop to execute all the functions of his office, and some of those who had discharged episcopal functions in India had, as it was well known, fallen victims to their sense of duty. It was also intended to give much greater powers to what might be called the legislative councils of India. This part of the subject was connected with another consideration of very great importance,—he meant the admission of Europeans into that empire. At present they were generally admitted into all the old settlements without being obliged to obtain a licence, and it was proposed that they should in time to come be admitted in like manner into the new settlements. He considered that the admission of Europeans, carrying with them, as they would, capital and great knowledge of the arts and sciences of civilization, would tend greatly to the advantage of the natives of India: but this was no greater advantage than India had a right to expect from its connexion with this country. The people of India were entitled to expect that every branch of art and science which flourished in this concentrated spot of civilization should be made to extend over the wild surface of their own country. He anticipated that great benefit would result from the free ingress of Europeans into India, but he thought that provision should be taken to regulate that ingress, lest it should become an evil instead of a benefit to the country. All Europeans, therefore, going out to India would be compelled to live under the native law, and would be subject to the same restrictions as the natives. He had now stated to their lordships the plan proposed by government for the future administration of India. He was sure that no man who looked to the present magnitude of the Indian empire would wish to see its territory extended; but he thought, without being too sanguine, he might entertain a hope, that by acting upon the principles which he had explained to their lordships, that empire might be extended, not by an accession of territory, but by the increase of happiness and prosperity among the various nations which composed our empire in the east, and by the increase of their attachment to the government, singular and anomalous as it might be which exercised dominion over them. (Hear, hear.) Having stated thus much, he should conclude by moving that their lordships concur in the resolutions communicated to them by the House of Commons.

The resolutions having been read by the LORD CHANCELLOR,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE again rose, and said he had been reminded by a noble lord that he had omitted to state what was intended to be done with respect to the councils and the supreme government. All he need say on this subject, as it was not immediately connected with the resolutions under consideration, was, that it was intended to confer additional powers on the supreme government, in order that it might be enabled by subordinate authorities.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH regretted that the noble marquis had not entered more fully into the subject to which he had just adverted, because, in his opinion, its importance was far beyond that which attached to any other part of the plan proposed by government. With respect to the trade of China, the only question for their lordships to consider, as he had stated when he proposed the committee on India affairs in 1830, was one of finance. They had to consider whether the government of India could pay its own expenses without deriving assistance from the monopoly which the company enjoyed of that trade. From the moment he entered office his object had been to reduce as much as possible the expenditure of that empire, in order that it might be enabled to dispense with the profits of that trade. In that object he had succeeded, and he was perfectly prepared to propose to Parliament that which His Majesty's present government had proposed—that the trade with China should be opened. He did not believe, however, that the opening of that trade would be productive of all those benefits to the people of this country which the noble marquis seemed to anticipate from it. Its chief advantage would be in the general facility it would afford to the circuitous trade carried on with all parts of the east by China. The noble marquis had referred to certain documents, showing a comparison between the amount of trade carried on with the east by private individuals and the East India Company. The noble marquis might not, perhaps, be aware that the company imported to the extent of 4,500,000 drs. and 10-18ths of their imports consisted of British manufactures; and that private individuals imported to the extent of 20,000,000 drs.; and only 1-18th of their imports consisted of British manufactures. He regretted that His Majesty's government had not taken measures to secure the gradual termination of the China monopoly; for he apprehended great danger to the commercial interests of this country from the sudden and compulsory cessation of the company's trade. He feared that at first private individuals would embark with too much recklessness into the new channel that was opened to them, and their extravagant importations would not only cause great loss to themselves, but occasion a great depreciation in the value of the teas at present possessed by the East India Company. He agreed with the noble marquis in thinking that it would be possible to carry on the government of India without extraneous assistance, but he could not subscribe to the statement of surplus given by the noble marquis, which was inconsistent with the estimates both of the Board of Control and of the East India Company. He should be ready to co-operate with His Majesty's ministers in promoting any plan having for its object to render the government of India dependent on its own resources; but if it was intended to act on the principles professed in another place, he had no hesitation in telling their lordships, from the experience which he had had on the subject, that the finances of India would become almost irretrievably embarrassed, and the people of this country would consequently be called upon to pay an enormous debt incurred for that empire. He felt convinced that nothing but the most minute attention on the part of the home authorities to the minutest matters connected with the administration of India, would enable that country, in the existing state of its finances, to carry on its government without deriving pecuniary aid from extraneous sources. A different line of policy might suit indolence, but it would not suit any public man who was desirous of fulfilling his duty; and if it was acted on, every hope and expectation now indulged by the house and the public on this subject would be disappointed. He would shortly state to their lordships the grounds on which he was disposed in 1830, to anticipate a surplus in the revenue of India. (The noble lord here read an average account of the surplus of the Indian revenue for the three years preceding May 1824 and 1829, which, in consequence of the rapidity with which it was read, we find it impossible to give in detail.) The result was, that after deducting the charges upon the revenue, and allowing for the increase in the debt occasioned by the Burmese war, the noble lord estimated the clear surplus at 158,000*l.*; but that he might not be accused of exaggerating the amount, he proposed to take it only at 100,000*l.* He must, however, remind their lordships that this surplus was calculated on the supposition that it would be possible to reduce all the charges in India to the amount at which they stood in 1824, and from which they ought never to have varied. On the contrary, he thought it possible to reduce the charges even below that amount; and here he could not avoid performing a passing act of justice to the Marquis of Hastings. That nobleman had proved himself to be both great in peace and great in war. Whilst he governed India, he established the finances of that country on the soundest possible foundation, and he (Lord Ellenborough) wished to God that that nobleman had continued to govern it to the present day. He believed that this surplus of 100,000*l.* would have been greatly increased by the improvement which had lately taken place in the state both of the ancient and new territories of the company. Besides this, he had in his mind other resources for increasing the surplus revenue of India. One plan was to introduce into India the principal which had lately been acted upon in this country with respect to the mode of paying the judges. He proposed to give them and all officers of courts of justice fixed salaries in place of fees and fines; and a bill for that purpose was brought into the House of Commons by an hon. friend of his which, however, was not proceeded with. He likewise contemplated the reduction of a Madras judge, besides the one already reduced. From these resources he calculated that he should have been able to derive an annual sum of 50,000l; and by getting rid of one of the clerks in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, whose pay was greater than that of the Commander-in-Chief, he should have got between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* He had in view other reductions connected with the improvement of the company's millitary forces, which he believed would have had the effect of removing every grievance at present felt by Europeans and native soldiers. He anticipated from these proposed alterations, besides an increased efficiency in the native army, an improvement in the revenue, in the year 1835, to the extent of 300,000*l.* Before he quitted office he had collected all the information necessary to enable him to carry these changes into effect, and he left behind him a minute on the subject but it had not been acted upon by His Majesty's present ministers. It was also intended by the noble duke (Wellington) and himself, to throw on the revenues of India the whole expense of the government of Ceylon, which have afforded a relief to the finances of this country to the exent of 90,000*l.* His Majesty's present ministers had, however, chosen to pursue a very different course, and had thrown the expense of the government of St. Helena on the finances of this country. The expense of the government of St. Helena and Ceylon together, amounted to 180,000*l.*, and a burden to that extent had been thrown on the finances of this country, which would not have been imposed on them by the late government. By these measures a surplus, amounting, if not to 150,000*l.*, certainly beyond 100,000*l.* would have been secured; but according to the noble marquis's plan no surplus was provided, but, on the contrary, there was a deficiency. He would presently show their lordships that the noble marquis's calculation with respect to the amount of assets was altogether erroneous. The difference between 630,00*l.* imposed on the territorial debt of India, and the interest paid off, was 163,00*l.* The assets, therefore would only enable the government to pay off such an amount of the remittable debt as gave an interest of 467,000*l.* There was, therefore, a charge of 163,000*l.* still to be met. The compensation given to commercial servants of the company amounted 56,000*l.*, and the sum hereafter to be given would amount at least to 150,000*l.* It had been calculated at 200,000*l.*, but he preferred to take the lowest estimate. In addition, the law commission, composed of five members, each with a salary of 6,000*l.* a-year, would entail an annual expense of 30,000*l.* The slave commission would cost 30,000*l.* more. But this was not the whole of the expenses attached to those commissions. They were to travel about the country, and must of course, be accompanied by secretaries and a numerous establishment to officers Then there was the Governor of Agra with 10,000*l.*, and four secretaries with 3,000*l.* each; making a total of 22.000*l.* Three new members of council would occasion a further expense of 30,000*l.* and two new bishops 10,000*l.* more. It was impossible not to perceive from the details of the plan that the Governor-General was not intended to be fixed at Calcutta [illegible] propose to make him a migratory governor, and the lowest sum for which a governor-general could travel through the country was 50,000*l.* The Marquis of Hastings expended no less than 200,000*l.* in the course of his travelling. But how was it possible for the Governor-General to migrate without a government? If he was to administer the Government during his travels, he must carry with him secretaries and an establishment of officers equal to a subordinate presidency: and then the expense would exceed all calculation. The result was, that instead of a surplus being secured, according to the plan of the late government, there would be a deficit, and an expense of 546,000*l.* was incurred over and above the sum which would have been required if the course which the late government proposed to follow had been adopted. He begged to suggest to the noble marquis, the propriety of discharging a portion of the non-remittable debt, instead of applying the funds at his disposal to the purpose of paying off the remittable debt. He was afraid that upon a subject of such vast extent and great importance there would be many points well worthy consideration to which he should omit to call their lordships' attention on this occasion. He was now about to approach a subject of great importance,—one that was most deeply connected with the future happiness of India,—he alluded, their lordships would perceive, to the effects which were likely to follow from the proposed changes in the constitution of the government both here and in India. Now, as to the constituency of that government, could any man doubt that when the company should cease any longer to be a trading company, that a very different class of persons would become proprietors of India stock? He was satisfied that there would be a very material deterioration of the constituency, and that it must lead to a material alteration in the character and influence of the body of directors. He was by no means desirous to see any diminution whatever effected in the real influence of the Court of Directors; for of this he was perfectly satisfied, that it was essentially necessary to the safe and useful working of the government in that country that it should be conducted by persons of high character, of undoubted independence, and of great moral influence, whose station in society, and whose uniform conduct, afforded the strongest guarantee that upon all occasions they would consult the public interest. He feared that the effect of the proposed change would be to shake the confidence hitherto so justly reposed in the Court of Directors. What he apprehended was this—that the constituency of that body would, in course of time, come to be one wholly composed of persons connected with India and that the Court of Directors would soon cease to be what it was at present; and that its composition would become one of the worst possible for the government of India, as it would be composed exclusively of retired India men, with all their prejudices, partialites, and interested feelings about them. What would be the result? Why, that their private feelings would be carried into the council-room. and that the public interests [illegible] be sacrificed, to private views and ob[illegible] therto one great advantage derived fr[illegible] of the constituency by whom the [illegible] as regarded the Court of Directo[illegible] court was only partially cou[illegible] who were connected with [illegible] the leading and most e[illegible] of London were me[illegible] had been, that th[illegible] plying their [illegible] promoth[illegible] be the [illegible]

sed of retired India men, had hitherto wisely applied it to the benefit of every class in society. They had specially its searching and beneficial influence to the middle class of society, which had produced so many great men to the great advantage both of India and of this country. So much for the deterioration which the proposed change would effect in the character of the Court of Directors. He would not advert to other results that would be likely to follow from the adoption of the plan proposed by His Majesty's government. Hitherto the Court of Directors had appeared in India in the character of beneficent conquerors, but hencefordword, should this plan be adopted, they would be viewed there in the undignified light of mortgagees in possession. The plan of His Majesty's government would place the company in a much worse condition to the people of India, than it ever had been. It was said that that plan had the authority of many witnesses in its favour. Now, he would just refer the lordships to an authority that he considered worth the whole of those—to the authority of Mr. Elphinstone, whose great knowledge of India, and long experience in that country, lent justly great weight to his statements on such a subject. Their lordships had only to look to the evidence given by that gentleman before their lordship's committee, and they would find that he expressed himself decidedly adverse to all the alterations which were now proposed to be made by His Majesty's government with respect to India. For his part, he put greater confidence in Mr. Elphinstone than in all witnesses that had been examined before the committee of the Commons on this subject. One of the proposed alterations was to do away with the Councils of Governors in India. He was well aware that those councils were productive of delay and of difficulty, but their removal would constitute the government of India an absolute government, instead of being a government of reform. (Hear, hear.) They had been placed there as a security against the abuse of absolute power, they had been placed there for the benefit and protection of the natives, and in abolishing them they removed the strongest guarantee for the good government of the people of that conntry. (Hear, hear.) He cared not what theorists would advance on such a subject,—they knew not man, or the nature of man, who supposed that absolute power could be exercised beneficially for a people without being subject to responsibility, and to reflection before it acted. The excuse which was made for this alteration was a false one. It was said that the subordinate governments in India had been guilty of careless extravagance; that statement was not true. (Hear.) Let any one look at the evidence of the subject, and he would see that the extravagance had been at Bengal,—that it had not been at Madras or Bombay. The truth was, that the supreme government might in that respect take a lesson from the subordinate governments of Madras and Bombay, which the present plan proposed to extirpate. He altogether doubted the propriety or wisdom of the proposition for doubling the number of members of the Council of the Governor-General. With the assistance of that council the Governor-General was to legislate for the whole of India. Now, it was plain that they could not legislate for distant places as well as if they were on the spot, and it was obvious that the advantages of those local legislatures which it was proposed to abolish would not be supplied by this distant legislation. It was a most unwise thing to dissociate the Commander-in-Chief from the civil government of India. The result of an attempt to do so at a former period had been [illegible]. (Hear.) Besides, no advantages would be gained in war, and great convenience would be experienced in times of peace by constituting him commander of all the forces in India. He objected to the great powers of legislation which were proposed by this plan to be given to the Governor-General in Council, greater than he had ever before possessed—power of legislating for Europeans as well as for Indians. The Supreme Court, too, which had been placed there for the protection of the natives against the abuse of European power, was to be rendered useless, by being rendered subordinate to, instead of being, as it at present was, independent of, the Governor- General. Of late years, certainly, some inconvenience had arisen from the independent jurisdiction if they pleased, but let them leave it for all the purposes of good, independent, and untouched. (Hear.) Now, what did the plan of His Majesty's ministers propose to do with it?—to abolish its supreme jurisdiction altogether. He had thought that the recollection of some of the members of His Majesty's present government would have rendered them desirous to maintain this court, which had been established by their ancestors for the protection of the natives of India. Was every security hitherto given for protection to the natives of India thus to be swept away? Well, another part of the plan was, that Europeans should have full liberty of going into the interior of India. Now, he would venture to say that not a man hitherto in this country that could give a colourable pretext for going to India had ever been refused a licence to go there. It was a great mistake to suppose that capitalists went out to India. No British capital went out to India The capital with which India was worked was capital raised by the civil and military servants of the Crown in that country. Another part of the plan was, to place all persons in India under the same law. He would say at once that it would be utterly impossible to do that consistent with native usage and prejudices. If they were to alter the laws there so as to induce Europeans to live under them, they must in doing so violate all the prejudices and feelings of the natives, and instead of producing satisfaction, they would excite abhorrence and disgust amongst the natives throughout the whole of India. But it appeared they were to extend those beneficial measures to the slaves in India which were about being so happily settled with regard to the slaves in our West India colonies. Now, what were called domestic slaves in India were not really slaves, they were called slaves because they had no other name for persons in their condition there; but their condition was that of the mildest state of domestic servitude. There were parts of India, no doubt, where the state of those slaves was of a more severe description,—in Malabar for instance; but then the noble marquis himself admitted that their slavery there was a slavery of caste. It would be a violent outrage on the feelings and prejudices of the natives of India thus to abolish all castes there, and to say that that slavery should no longer exist in that country. The attempt to establish such a [illegible] would lead most certainly to bloodshed in India. In fact, it was insanity to make the [illegible] Where, at all events, was the necessity [illegible] act of Parliament that which the [illegible] do at any time without such [illegible] that by the 12th. of [illegible] in India should be free? [illegible] other words, to say [illegible] rrection in every [illegible] mend their lord- [illegible] wise advice of no less an authority than the late Sir T. Monro on that subject. The noble lord here quoted on opinion of Sir T. Monro, to the effect that by the gradual operation of justice and policy more good would be effected for the slaves in India than by the direct interference of the government. That, he observed, was a wise and considerate opinion and entitled to the greatest weight, coming as it did ftom a man who was justly venerated as the greatest benefactor of the native population in India, and the ablest governor that had ever appeared in that country. He called on their lordships to pause before they proceeded to do that which would go to shake the very foundation of our power in India, which would go to shake the confidence which every man there entertained in the justice and honour of the English government. (Hear.) He felt naturally interested in the prosperity of India, and when he was a minister of the Crowu, filling an office peculiarly connected with that country, he had always considered it his paramouut duty to do all in his power to promote that prosperity He was as auxious as any of His Majesty's ministers could be to raise the moral character of the native population of India. He trusted that the time would eventually come, though he never expected to see it, when the natives of India could with advantage to the country and with honour to themselves, fill even the highest situations there. He looked forward to the arrival of such a period, though he considered it far distant from the present day, and he proposed by the reduction of taxation, which was the only way to benefit the lower classes in India, to elevate them ultimately in the scale of society, so as to fit them for admission to offices of power and trust. To attempt to precipitate the arrival of such a time as that he had been describing was the surest way to defeat the object in view. He never, however looked forward to a period when all offices in India would be placed in the hands of natives. No man in his senses would propose to place the political and military power in India in the hands of the natives.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed that what the government proposed was, that all offices in India should be by law open to the natives of that country.

Lord Ellenborough said such was precisely the proposition of government but our very existence in India depended upon the exclusion of the natives from military and political power in that country. We were there in a situation not of our own seeking, in a situation from which we could not recede without producing bloodshed from one end of India to th other. We had wou the empire of India by the sword, and we must preserve it on that co dition, doing at the same time every thing that was consistent with our existence there for the good of the people of India. The present was a crude, ill digested plan, the offsping of unfounded theories, formed by men who knew nothing of India, and who would know nothing of India; who would expect that men possessed of all the passions that we overselves possessed, would be governed like mere ciphers? Was it not folly to propose to give unlimited power to men who would not be called upon to reflect before they acted, nd who would be placed in a position where all ultimate res, onsibility was taken exist? Such was the power that was pro; osed to be given to the governors in India. On these grounds he protested against the whole of the plan proposed by His Majesty's ministers. He called on the noble earl at the head of His Majesty's government, in accordance with those sentiments which he had expressed 20 years ago on this subject, to join with him (Lord Ellenborough) in asking for time. He asked for no more. He merely asked for time, in order that the whole of this great question might be well and deeply considered, that they might have the advantage of learning the opinions of men of experience—of men connected with India, and immediately acquainted with its wants and with the feelings of its people on this subject—in fine, he called for time that they might not recklessly risk all that they possessed in India, losing, perhaps, the greatest and most glorious empire that had ever been won by the hands of man, and at the same time losing their characters as statesmen and as benefactors of the people whose domination would thus irretrievably pass from their hands. (Hear.)

The Earl of RIPON, after complimenting the noble baron who had just sat down, upon the ability and eloquence with which he had addressed the house proceeded to say that though that noble lord had described the plan of His Majesty's government as crude and undigested, and unsupported by authority, yet he (the Earl of Ripon) would assert that there was not one of its main principles that was not to be found in the evidence and information that had been already laid before their lordships, on this subject. There was not a material principle adopted in that plan for which His Majesty's ministers could not produce abundant authority in that evidence. The noble lord stated that the late government were satisfied that the only circumstance that could justify the maintenance of the commercial monopoly of the East India Company was the necessity of supposing the expenditure of the government of India from other sources than the territorial revenue of that country, and that he wished to reduce the Indian expenditure as much as possible, with a view to render the commercial privileges of the company ultimately unnecessary as an aid to the government expenditure. Now, he (the Earl of Ripon) thought that the financial condition of India was at present such as to justify ministers in their plans, because there were reasonable grounds for expecting a surplus revenue. The noble lord proceeded to refer to accounts of the income and expenditure of the three presidencies from 1827 to 1830, for the purpose of showing that the surplus income had increased of late years, and he argued that it was not unreasonable to expect that the surplus would continue, and probably be augmented. After some observations on the amount of the company's assets, and their sufficiency to redeem the Indian debt, the noble earl proceeded to refer to a few of the general topics introduced by the noble lord in the course of his speech. The noble lord objected to that part of the plan by which the company were required to abstain from trade, and appeared to think that it would be better to leave them a discretion to carry it on or not, as they might think proper. Now, he thought that the history of the company's commercial operations did not warrant the supposition that in the event of unlimited competition they would be able to carry on trade with success. Competition in India had already utterly destroyed all the company's profits, and they had, therefore, wisely abandoned the attempt to trade. Look at the situation of the China trade, which had ceased to be so advantageous to the company, in consequence of the facilities they had themselves liberally afforded to private traders. Was it not, therefore, reasonable to suppose, when the trade should be opened generally, that the company would be unable to carry on commercial operations with advantage? He argued that it would be more beneficial to the proprietors to be secured the payment of 630,00 l. on the territorial revenues of India than to be left dependent on the fluctuations of commerce. The noble lord said, that by the separation of their character of governors from their character of traders, the company would be degraded; rather a singular proposition, but agreeing the case to stand as stated by the noble lord, he should recollect that his own plan led gradually and eventually to a separation of the commercial and sovereign character of the company. The noble lord objected to that part of the plan which went to authorize the Governor-General in council to exercise a general superintendence over the whole of India. The system might be mischievous or it might not; but though disapproved of by Mr. M. Elphinstone, it had received the approbation of Sir J. Malcolm, Lord W. Bentinck, and other individuals of eminence and experience in Indian affairs. Government were not liable to the sweeping censure cast upon them by the noble lord. They had not proceeded on the crude and fanciful theories which the noble lord imagined; they had consulted persons of authority, and had not acted without due inquiry and deliberation. The fourth presidency had been objected to by the noble lord, but only on account of the expense; but if it should appear to be needful, expense ought not to form an insuperable obstacle to its formation. Many circumstances connected with the geographical position of the north-western provinces of India rendered it necessary to have a vigilant and active government in that quarter, which formed the outwork of our Indian territories, and was the only point where there was a chance of the empire being assailed successfully. The noble lord seemed to think it absurd to attempt to construct a general code applicable to people so different in manners, habits, and opinions, as those of our Indiau territories; and he (the Earl of Ripon) admitted that nothing could be more unwise than an endeavour to screw all persons within the operation of the same laws; but nevertheless, there were a great number of general principles applicable to all, and it was desirable to assimilate the law and practice as it regarded them as much as possible. With respect to councils, the government did uot mean to say that they should be altogether abolished, but their object was to place the governor of each of the separate presidencies more immediately under the control of the Governor-General. The noble lord had treated the idea of the introduction of Europeans into India with contempt, but in this sentiment he could not agree with the noble lord, being convinced of the advantage of introducing European skill and capital into that country, and apprehending that there was no danger of poor and idle adventurers resorting thither. It was a necessary consequence of the admission of Europeans to place them on the same footing as the natives, and under like laws, with a view to prevent injustice. On reviewing the entire plan, he conceived himself justified in asserting that government had not acted hastily or without extensive inquiry, and the advantage of an experience of the practical results of the renewal of the last charter. They had given to the subject the best consideration in their power, and had been actuated by no object other than an endeavour to combine justice to the body of the proprietors of the East India Company in their commercial capacity with the happiness of those 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 of subjects who depended on British legislature for care and support.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that having served long in India, and witnessed the benefits conferred on the people of that country by the government now about to be put an end to, and having reason to believe that that was one of the best and most purely administered governments that ever existed, and had provided most effectually for the happiness of the people, he found it impossible to be present at a discussion such as that before the house without asking their lordship's attention for a short time, while he delivered his opinions on the subject. One of the most remarkable features in the government of India was, that at this moment, after all the wars it had been engaged in, its debt only amounted to 40,000,00 l. Could it be pretended that that government was unfit for empire or trade which had administered the affairs of India with so much success for so many years, and during all that time had incurred so trifling a debt? Was that a government which was to be at last put down by this arrangement? The fault which he found with the arrangement was, that without regard to the situation of the company, and the relation in which its trade stood, not only with the East Indies and its revenues, finance, and general interests, but also with the interests of England and of this great town, the arrangement at once put the East India body down as a trading company. Was it intended that the trading of the company was to go on till April, 1834, or to conclude now? It was necessary for the sake of the company and the private trader that this matter should be distinctly settled and known. Look at the consequences of the cessation on the East India Company's trading operations to the city of London. There was a body that traded on a capital of 12,000,000l. or 14,000,000l., and its trade was to be at once extinguished. Would any one say that the withdrawal of that capital and its application to loans in India was not likely to affect the city of London? There was one district of the city (Poplar) which almost entirely depended on the East India Company, which had some thousands of persons in its employment. The cessation of this trade and employment must produce extraordinary distress. (Hear.) It was his (the noble duke's) opinion, and that of his noble friend, and of all the members of the then government, the China trade was to be opened or not all unnecessary expenditure in India should be reduced. It was also their opinion that the company should, when the monopoly of the China trade ceaced still continue to trade as a joint stock company and for this purpose every encouragment was to be given to them. He admitted that the people of this country had called for a participation in the trade to China, but he was not aware that they had ever desired that the Company should be wholly deprived of any share in that trade. But then it was asked how the company's dividends were to be secured. He would answer, by a reduction of every expenditure that could be spared in India and by such security as was afforded at present; but in that case they would not have to draw their dividends from India, which was a part of the plan that he greatly regretted as it would increase the necessity of remittances from India to an extent which would be greatly injurious to commerce. The noble duke then referred to a paper which had been laid on the table dated 30th of May of this year, showing the state of the revenue of India, and contended that from the account given in that paper, and from the new arrangement about to be made, it would be necessary to remit considerably more than 3,000,000l. a year, which would press greatly and injuriously on that country. The noble lord opposite had stated that he (the Duke of Wellington) had intimated to the directors, that if they could not carry on the government of India in any other way, they must do so by borrowing. That certainly was not the view which he took of the question. He admitted that borrowing might be resorted to if a necessity existed, but he thought it had been resorted to too great an extent already. There was however, another mode by which the government could be carried on without borrowing, and that was by a reduction of expense which was not absolutely necessary. There was another part of the proposed measure which he could not but regret, as it tended greatly to deteriorate the authority of the company in the estimation their servants. He alluded to the power of nominating the councillors to the several presidencies, which the bill would take from the directors and vest in the Governor-general. It was the power of appointing the members of council in the several presidencies which gave to the company that great Influence which they possessed over the proceedings at the several presidencies in India; but as that power was now to be taken away it would necessarily diminish the influence of the company in India. All the acts of the Governor General ought to be of the governor in council; and when he differed from the opinion of the members in council, he was bound to state his reasons in writing, and if they still differed he was authorized to act in his own responsibility; but this state ent of his reason brought the whole of his acts under the consideration of the court at home. If, however, the governor had to appoint his council at will, there would be less chance of their differing and of course fewer opportunities in bringing their acts under the view of the directors. He must also object to that part of the arrangement which made the other presidencies dependent on that of the Bengal which he thought would have the effect of greatly increasing the expense. He could state this from his own experience. He had served under the presidency of Bengal, and also under that of Bombay. He was in the command of an army of 60,000 men, and he could state that he had not expended one shilling beyond the ordinary charge, without having made a report of it, and of the ground on which it was expended, to the government of the presidency; and he saw that this system tended to keep down expenditure. There were many other instances in which the importance of having the several presidencies independent would be evident If, for instance, an insurrection should break out at Mysore or Guzerat, or any other distant part, it would be three months before an answer could be obtained from the Government of Bengal, and longer before an army could be a sembled by order of that government; and yet this would be a result of that mistaken view of economy taken by the noble lord opposite. He had no objection to giving the Governor General ample powers; but he did not think that they would be sound policy to diminish the independence of the other presidencies. He would admit the advantage of giving employment to the natives of India in the collectors of the revenue, and also in the judicial establishments of the country, but if they meant to employ them so, they may prevent Europeans from going to that part of the country, but it would be impossible that Europeans should be very tractable in submitting to the authority of native officers. One thing on which the noble lords opposite calculated as a result of their plan was, that large capital would be applied in carrying on trade in India. It was true that large sums had been embarked in the cultivation of Indigo and of sugar, but let it not be imagined that all the capital so embarked was the property of the persons immediately engaged in those speculations. The money was for the greater part advanced by the houses of Agency in India, and was in general the savings of the civil and military servants of the Company, who foolishly placed into such houses, and were thus, by their misplaced confidence deprived of the hard earnings of a long servce in the country; but noble lords might depend upon it that many large capitalists would not go out and risk their capital speculations which would be unsafe, certainly it would be unsafe to embark large capital in such speculations in India. In conclusion, the noble duke expressed his regret that the advice of the late Sir J. Malcolm had not been taken, of making an independens body in London representing the interest of India. Such a body would be an effectual that check on the acts of Government with respect India; but he was sorry to see, that instead of making the only body of men which did represent Indian interests independ at, this measure would take from them much of the power and influence which they now possessed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply, begged most positively to deny that either he or any of his noble colleagues had declared that the company had ever shown itself unable or unfit to govern India, and the noble duke in so saying had, unintentionally, no doubt, wholly misrepresented what he had said. So far from having said or thought anything of the kind, he had most fully admitted the great ability of the company in governing India, and the credit which was due to them in having reared up so many able servants, who had shown so much fitness for governing that country. He had admitted that under the government of the company the condition of the people had been greatly improved, and that they had been made comfortable and happy, to an extent which they had not experienced under any former government. He was anxious to set himself right with the noble duke aud with the house on this point. There was another part of the noble duke's statement which he owned had surprised him not a little. The noble duke had expressed his regret that the appointment of members of council should be taken from the Court of Directors and vassals in the Governor General. The noble duke must have seen some very erroneous copy of the bill when he stated this to be a part of its provisions, but he was surprised that the noble baron (Ellenborough), who had seen the bill, had not set the noble duke right on this point; for in the bill it was distinctly stated in two parts of it, that in every government in which a President was to be appointed, the company should have the right to appoint the members of council. He was surprised to hear the noble duke say, that by these resolutions an unjust loss would be inflicted on the city of London. He had never heard that the city of London had a monopoly of the East India trade. He admitted, *ex necessitate rei*, that whilst the East India Company had a monopoly of the trade to the east, the tradesmen and shopkeepers of London must have benefited by it, but he had never yet heard that they had an exclusive right to it. That the merchants of Liverpool, the manufacturers of Manchester, the warehousemen of Glasgow had not a right to share in the advantages of this trade, was a question which he had never heard started. The city of London had made no complaint of this injury, and he had no doubt that the citizens would readily admit that every village, town, and outport in the kingdom had as good an equitable right to a share in this trade as they themselves had. A great deal had been said about the misconduct of the indigo planters. Now, he denied that misconduct, on the authority of a report of the magistrates appointed by the East India Company to inquire into it. They inquired into 437 cases, and stated that they found the presence and industry of these indigo planters to be beneficial to the co[illegible] might add to this the authority of Sir C. [illegible] who had been eulogized in high terms by the duke, but in no higher terms than he deserved, who had expressed his regret that the Supreme Courts had thrown any obstacles in the way of the settlement

...would ...important ...o them the ...y now be looked ...benefit, and one con... ...ntry at large, while the ...eculators will not, neither ...xcite any pity. Another grati... ...clusion, from perceiving how soon ...step of this nature is retrieved is, that ...e mercantile community is become too wise from recent experience and examples to be in much real danger of another panic, so that even the most injudicious measures of the Government in regard to the circulation may be corrected by the good sense and judgment of those who are exposed to the greatest danger by their operation.

SOME APOLOGY FOR THE TRUCKLING OF MINISTERS.

It was a maxim of antiquity to treat enemies as if they may one day become friends, and friends as if they may one day become enemies. Ministers have most strictly observed this rule. It is all right. People who are friendly to the Ministry must take the consequences. All the kicks, cuffs, and buffets, which the Ministry receives most meekly at the hands of the Tories, it conveys with the utmost punctuality to its supporters; like the Clown in a pantomime, who gives to Pantaloon the slaps he has received from Harlequin.

We are beginning to think Ministers conscientious men. Giving them credit for a sense of their own worthlessness, there is a consistency and a justness in all their conduct towards friends and foes. Accomplished in the wisdom of knowing themselves, throughly aware of their incapacity, their unfitness, and desertlessness of more kinds than we have words to express it in, they do homage to the just judgment which detects and despises their unworthiness; and, on the other hand, they feel a natural and well founded contempt for the poor dupes deceived by their flimsy outward professions, or the more questionable characters who support them because of their wanting all honest claims to support. Have they not good reason for all this? Desertless men have always a secret respect for those who find them out and despise them. They have, also, always an appropriate contempt for those upon whom they impose. These two sentiments accompained with the candour of Ministers, will explain every thing. "Here", they reason, "is a creature who supports us—us dunces, imbeciles, and trimmers as we are!—why the man must be void of honesty or judgment, and deserves nothing but contempt." On the other hand they reason, "Here is a man who fights tooth and nail against us; who denounces and persecutes us as vermin; this fellow knows what he is about, he must have some sense of right and wrong. We must respect his hostility for there is just cause for it—Heaven forgive us, miserable quacks that we are! and it is a hostility to unworthiness in deference to which we cannot but humble ourselves."

It is said of an exalted member of the House of Peers, that when a lunatic in Bedlam cried out upon seeing him, "Ah silly B***y, silly B***y," the illustrious person turned round to his attendants and observed, "That man is not mad;" probably the best display of sense ever made on either side. The keeper replied, "Your **** ******** sees he has his lucid intervals." Akin is this to the tribute to a sort of truth paid by our Ministers. The men who shoot out their tongues against them with every invective and impeachment, and who whet the sword and run the sap, and dig the mine against their political existence they confess in their souls are not mad or infirm of judgement; but for their followers, their adherents, their friends, they know by the warning of a secret and unerring monitor, how despicable must be the judgement or the motives which obtain support for such men as they themselves are.

Attributing this conscientious estimate of friends and foes to Ministers proceeding upon a frank and fair judgment upon their own cases, parts of conduct which have seemed most capriciously shabby acquire a consistency.

Their close intimacy with the toe of the Tory party is remarkeable. Kicked one moment they are kissing it the next. They honour it as an instrument of justice. Their own worshippers they spurn, but they crouch, and wriggle, and lick the dust at the feet of their foes.

Bearing in mind our theory which assigns one virtue to Ministers, that of knowing themselves, and knowing how to despise themselves, and therefore knowing how to despise those who despise them not,—which, as it is the only conscientious sentiment we have ever attributed to them, will we hope not be imputed by our readers to any courtier-like purpose,—bearing in mind, we say, this theory, we submit some examples in point of it.

A few days after the House of Tories had passed their vote of censure upon the Portuguese policy of the Ministry, which vote of censure was met by a vote of approbation in the House of Whigs, just as in Irish quarrels the menace of violence upon another "crooked word," provokes the defiance "rams horns! if I die for it;" a few days after this manifestation of hostility, Lord Winchelsea "begged to be informed whether Ministers intended to bring forward any measure for the suppression of Political Unions."

This pricked the conscience of Lord Grey. His conscience whispered him, "The Unions have supported you, unworthy that you are. They were the wheels which carried on your political fortunes, and knowing what you are, knowing yourself. Whig in profession and Tory in practice, how can you vindicate the organisations that have served so bad a cause,"

Instructed by this admonition, Lord Grey rose and applauded the accuser of the Unions in these terms:—

Earl Grey was well persuaded that the Noble Earl acted in this instance, as in others, without any factious disposition to embarrass the Government, but merely with a view to the general interests of the people, and to the security of the State. That such was also the object of Ministers there could be no doubt; and he could assure the Noble Earl that they would not be backward in the discharge of their duty, should they be of opinion that measures such as those alluded to were required. He must add, that it did not appear at present to be necessary to introduce any new law relative to Political Unions. He had never concealed from the House his sentiments on the nature of those Unions—that if they tended to controul the proceedings of Parliament, they were inconsistent with good government; but he thought also that the existing law was a sufficient check to prevent any such consequence resulting from them. He apprehended that Ministers had given some proofs of their resolution to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to put it in force the moment it appeared to be necessary. He repeated, that it was not the intention of Ministers resort to any new enactment.

This, to be sure, is kicking down the ladder, but should not Lord Grey be of all men living the most conscious that the ladder has given an elevation to the unworthy, and therefore he thinks it deserves to be kicked down. But he does not propose any law against the Unions, though he condemns them; and why? Conscience again. Because he knows that the most mischievous Political Union in the country, the Political Union most incompatible with good government, is the Cabinet of which he is the head.

Conscience again spoke when his Lordship *apprehended* that Ministers had given some proofs of their resolution to maintain the supremacy of the law. Proofs of such resolution as that which gave origin to the Irish Coercion Bill, are like many other proofs of dishonesty—proper subjects for apprehension in the thief-taking sense of the word, and the term is therefore aptly chosen to express the nature of the Earl's feelings as to the detections of the proofs. Ministers have indeed in that despotic measure, given proofs of resolution which, in the abstract, Tories cannot but approve, though they justly assail as usurpers of their places, and cut-purses of their policy, those who have adopted them after having ousted their predecessors for having entertained them.

Lord Eldon, having cried persecute, persecute, the note of his youth and the note of his age, not like the "kill, kill" of Lear's frenzy, but the wolf's howl proper to the nature in all stages of its being, Lord Melbourne rose and acquitted himself to perfection of the lamb's part, that "licks the hand just raised to shed its blood." He slavered over all Tory opinions in thus strain:—

Viscount Melbourne had no difficulty in stating his entire concurrence in the opinion that Political Unions might he in the highest degree pernicious; that *their tendency was to overthrow good government*; and, therefore, that they were disadvantageous to the general interests of the country. But the noble and Learned Lord had introduced fresh matter upon this occasion, by referring to the numerous publications of a seditious character. Everybody knew that *the question of prosecution for libel was entirely a matter of prudence and expediency*, and no persons could feel that more strongly than the members of the late Administration, who had instituted many prosecutions, but with no great success. *He did not say that they were improperly instituted*; but merely that it was always a question of prudence and expediency whether it was fit to engage in them. He begged to state, that some of the most objectionable publications had recently been selected for prosecutions by the law officers of the Crown, who were charged by the Noble and Learned Lord with neglect of duty.

Here we find our theory of the conscientiousness of Ministers break down. Addicted as all men are apt to be to their own theories, we must frankly confess that we cannot find any trace of conscience in Lord Melbourne's speech. But then there are no false pretences, it is plain spoken Toryism. The question of State prosecutions for libel he declares to be a matter of expediency; this is not the avowed doctrine of the Whigs, who when in opposition condemned prosecutions on principle, with the exception of the patriot Burdett, who defended the Duke of Wellington's prosecution of the *Morning Journal*.

Lord Melbourne's defence, in answer to the imputation of having neglected to prosecute according to the Tory notions of the prosecutions which should be, seems quite complete in its way, and he puts it unanswerably to the Tories that they could not have done more than is proposed to be done by the Whigs. We agree that the Ministry can match the other party in all acts of folly, and it exceeds by some rods in despotism.

We come again to some traces of conscience, bearing out our theory, in a speech of Lord Althorp, delivered the very next night in the House of Whigs; but for our interpretation it would pass for a mere example of cant and abject truckling:

He hoped and trusted that whatever might be the wish of individuals the time would never arrive when the general feeling of the House and of the country would be that the Church of England should not be represented in the House of Lords, [hear, hear, hear]. There might be those out of doors who indulged in sarcasms on the subject; but he was sure that no man who valued the Constitution would consent to so great a change in that Constitution, without much stronger reason for it than any which had hitherto been advanced.

To every other Ministry the Bishops have been servile and subservient; but the whigs, in a courtship of two years, have not been able to win over one of these Right Reverend Futhers, generally so manageable. Amongst their peculiar incapacities is the incapacity to corrupt a Bishop. In holding out against the Whigs alone the Bishops have shown themselves sturdy and independent; and Lord Althorp, reviewing in his conscience the many reasons for opposing the hollow set with which he is connected in office, gives the Bishops credit for better motives than have really influenced them; for they have in truth opposed the Ministry, not for the bad which is in it but for the good they have very idly apprehended from it.—*Examiner. June* 26.

...ncils ...y mea... ...who dis... ...objections ...tion, said that un... ...n. The President of ...d been most strangely ...dinary vehicles or pub... ...ated that it was his inten... ...ordinate councils. He (Lord ... this bill that the governor... ...ve an executive power. By a ... the directors were to have power ...embers of the councils, but the clauses ...er that were so worded as to suit a ...either with or without council. Seeing ...ht hon. gentleman had never complained of ...ived version of his speech as a misrepresen... ...and that the bill had been so worded as to ... governme... either with or without council ... fallen into the error on which the noble mar ...ad animadverted.

... Marquis of LANSDOWNE could undertake, ..., without consulting his right honourable friend, that the report of his speech must be incorrect, for it had always been intended that the Court of Directors should have power to appoint the members of council. He would take that opportunity to mention a circumstance which he had forgotten to state before, and that was, that a noble marquis who had conducted the government of India with no less renown to himself than benefit to the empire, the present Lord High Steward (the Marquis Wellesley) had carefully considered the principles of the plan, and had authorised him to say, that had he been able to attend in his place, which he was prevented from doing by indisposition, he would, have expressed his entire concurrence in these resolutions (Hear, hear.)

The resolutions were than agreed to without division, and at a quarter past 1 o'clock the house adjourned to Monday.

TIMES.—JULY 6.

The usual statement of the Qurter's Revenue will be found in another part of our paper. Its result is soon told, and its effect will neither be the excitement of extravagant hope nor alarm.

The quarter which has just expired has measured itself so nearly by the corresponding quarter of last year, that the difference which exists is scarcely greater than might be expected in the income of a considerable domestic establishment; it is in short, only 5,251*l.* on a revenue of nearly 11,000,000*l.* sterling, the quarter ending July 5, 1832, yielding 10,852,923*l.*, and that ending July, 1833, 10,847,742*l.* It is rather unfortunate that the balance, small as it is, should be on the wrong side.

But it is gratifying to find that, on the whole 12 months, we have an increase of more than half a million, the revenue for the year ending July 5, 1832, being 42,711,965*l.*, and that for year ending yesterday amounting to 43,281,668*l.* The difference thus 569,703*l.*

Such is the improvement in the revenue, or in other words, such is the increase in the ordinary produce of the taxes or resources of the state. By the retrenchments of the present Government the expenditure has been reduced in a proportion greater than the augmentation of the revenue, so that the prospect held out in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of being able to remit some of our most obnoxious imposts is likely soon to be realized. The increase on the quarter has chiefly taken place in the Customs, Stamps, and Post-office; the decrease in the Excise. We shall perhaps enter into a fuller analysis of this financial statement.

JULY 8.

It has been stated to-day on 'Change that the cargoes of some vessels from India, bound and belonging to the northern ports of Europe, but stopping at Cowes for instructions, have been directed to be landed in England, instead of being sent on their destinations. This is the result solely of what was adverted to the other day in describing those speculations, and the rise of colonial produce, caused by the expectation of a sudden and artificial increase to the circulation in consequence of the new Bank measure, viz, the motive immediately created among foreign merchants to send their goods to this as a better market than their own, and thus to force back prices to their original level, to the loss and ultimate ruin of those who have embarked in such wild and dangerous speculations, built on the hollow foundation of paper. The consequences which were easily to be anticipated from them, are now taking place, it appears, much earlier than could have been expected, but the check is a salutary one, and may save ... in part from the mischief that would otherwise have ensued. It will also relieve, in all ...obability, the pressure which these speculations have on the cotton and woollen manufactures, the sudden rise in the price of those articles having done incalculable injury to ...th, by compelling the manufacturers to decline many foreign orders given with a limit ...n price, or to execute at an absolute loss, those which they had previously engaged to ... the prospects of our great manufacturing districts, it may be affirmed without ...ar of contradiction, were never so favourable ... when the cupidity of speculators was ex...ted by the announcement of an increase ... the paper circulation; but the rise of prices, ...s has been shown, at once impaired those

THROWING THE LASSO—ARCHERY.

Within the last few days, a very interesting display of skill in these manly recreations took place in the vicinity of Hampstead. The instrument made use of by the inhabitants of South America for catching the wild horses and cattle which roam in vast herds over the boundless plains on the banks of the river Oronoco, is called, in English, a lasso, from the Spanish *lasso*, a noose or knot, and the operation of using it is termed a lussoing. 'It consists,' says Captain Hall, 'of a thong, made of untanned hide, varying in length from 15 to 20 yards, and is about as thick as the little finger. It has a noose or running knot at one end, the other extremity being fastened by an eye and button to a ring in a strong girth or curcingle, bound tightly round the horse: the cord is grasped by the horseman's left hand, while the noose, which is held in the right, trails along the ground.'

In the mimic representation to which we were invited, the performer senor Gomez, who has passed a considerable portion of his life among the wilds of Columbia, acquitted himself much to the gratification of his visitors, it being in reality a most interesting and animated spectacle. Attired in a gaily striped poncho, or mantle, the other portion of his dress being the genuine costume of a South American hunter, he mounted hir horse that had previously stood on the ground caprisoned after the Spanish fashion with his lasso coiled up at the saddle bow. A young bull was then turned loose, and as the rider, in pursuit of the flying and terrified animal, galloped swiftly round the area, now bending over his courser's neck, now shouting and whirling the lasso in rapid circles about his head ... absolutely acquired all the appearance of ... and we for the moment ... we ... of the wild inhabitants of ... ed in the work of destruction by means ... singular instrument. After riding round the animal repeatedly at full gallop, and casting the noose each time over his horns, he, at the last throw, suddenly reined upon his steed, and straining the lasso, the bull was thrown to the ground as if shot. The Senor then dismounted and driving his horse before him, around the enclosure, he cast the lasso over his fetlocks with similar dexterity and most unerring aim.

A contest in archery, of rather a novel description, succeeded, and continued for three days. The parties were rival bowmen of different nations, viz. an Englishman arrayed in Lincoln green, as a Sherwood forester; a Highlander, in the uniform of the Royal Edinburgh Archer Guard*; and Senor Gomez himself, as a South American chief; he wore the genuine garb of an Indian warrior, mocassins, feathered helmet, war club, and quiver; and appeared the very *beau ideal* of splendid savagery.

The prize was an elegantly chased gold arrow. The targets were placed at one hundred yards apart, and the commencement of the shooting was each day announced by a flourish of trumpets, &c. The weather, however, especially on the last day, proved not quite favourable for the exercise, there being too much wind. Those acquainted with archery are well aware nothing puts the shooter's skill and judgment so unequivocally to the test as this. Roger Ascham, as grave an authority among archers, as is Izaac Walton among fishermen, tells us, 'The greatest enemy to shooting is the wind and weather, whereby true keeping a length is chiefly hindered; and there is as much difference between an archer that is a good *weather-man*, and another that knoweth and marketh nothing, as is between a blind-man, and one that can see.' Of these facts, the present party seemed perfectly aware, calculating, with a critical nicety, the increased impetus to be communicated to their arrows by the wind, so that those shafts which missed the mark, flew directly over its upper edge, or fell immediately between the target stands. The range, too, of their arrows, considering the distance, was exceedingly small.

After a very severe contest, the Indian Chief, being, at the close of the third day, declared 'Captain of Numbers'—the prize was adjudged to him. The whole exhibition was calculated to leave a very favourable opinion of the shooter's dexterity, and afforded the utmost gratification to a numerous assemblage of the admirers of this ancient, manly, and elegant recreation.

Archery, we are happy to learn from all quarters, is rapidly gaining ground as a fashio... amusement. New societies are continually ... while those of long standing receive ... cession of members; and the f... delighted to find, are still the...

* This is a very magnificent s... first families of the country. ... Earl of Hopetoun was their ... upwards of a thousand ... they claim the privil... Guard, whenever ... the Scottish ca... on his late M... pital bow... signet.

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and most expert practitioners of an art, beyond all others, calculated for displaying to advantage the graces of the human form. Among the societies at present existing in England, 'The Woodmen of the Forest of Arden,' hold a very conspicuous rank, from the high respectability, and great skill of the individuals composing it. Those who have been present at their splendid target days, called Wardmotes, and witnessed the admirable shooting of the Marquis of Aylsford, Sir Francis Shuckburg, and the Messrs. Adams, archers, of whom it may be said with Old Drayton :—

'And of these bowmen bold, there was not any one,
But he could kill a deer, his swiftest speed upon'

will readily concur in our opinion. Their targets are frequently placed at *nine* and *eleven* score yards apart, a distance only twenty yards short of that recorded by Shakspeare, as extraordinary shooting nearly three centuries ago, when he makes Justice Shallow observe, in speaking of Old Double:—'He threw a good bow, and shot a good shoot. Why, he would have clapped i' the clout at *twelve* score, and carried your forehand shaft, a fourteen and a fourteen and a half!'*

Court Journal, June 8.]

MARYLEBONE.

• Reform of the Police Office Blackguardism from the Bench.—On Wednesday morning, just as the business had commenced, one of the reporters came into the justice-room, and was approaching the desk usually appropriated for reporters, which had been previously occupied by two policemen, who, knowing the arduous duties which those connected with the press had to perform, immediately gave way, when the following colloquy ensued :—Mr. Rawlinson (to the policemen.) Why do you give way to that man—you have a better right to be here than he has ? Then, extending his voice, he said the reporter. " I wish you would not come here so often, sir." Reporter, I believe, sir, that police-offices are, or at least ought to be open to the public ; and as I am employed by *The Times* newspaper to report the proceedings at this office, I humbly submit that I have as much right to attend here for the information of the public in general as any policeman who may be a witness in the case before you. —Mr. Rawlinson. The office is too full of reporters. I beg, sir, that you will give way to the witness.—Reporter. Most certainly, sir ; but with all due deference, I beg to submit that in a public office reporters are entitleed to admission.—Mr. Rawlinson (angrily.) Perhaps I may let you know to the contrary.—Here the conversation dropped. [One of the characteristic faults of the English people is blackguardism or a proneness, to exercise power without regard to the [illegible] inflicted on others, and [illegible]tion elevate themselves [illegible] their power by insulting and endeavouring to depress others. If the report be correct, we should say that it is probable that it is, the person on the bench acted in the spirit in which a vulgar and ignorant man, a hackney coachman, for example, would act towards a cab driver, whom he feared and hated : " I'll show you that I consider you as the dirt under my feet." The only material difference between the two, being that the poorer blackguards would in their phrase make a free use of words beginning with B. There is another worthy, addicted to outbreakings of this description, named Laing, at Hatton Garden. These exhibitions on the part of persons clothed with authority, and placed in situations to be objects of attention to numerous classes, are exceedingly demoralizing ; as they justify the prevalent vulgar disposition in the in the exercise of power his A coal-heaver who drives waggon straigt-forward and forces gigs and inferior vehicles into hazardous positions, regardless of the pain or inconvenience of those concerned, and conceives himself justified in doing so, because the superior weight of his team gives him the power, may find ample justification in the examples set by some of our police magistrates, who are insolent in their bearing towards others, for no other apparent reason, that we can see, than that they are determined to show that they have the power to be so, and are irresponsible. Considering the mischief of these examples, we verily believe that it would be good economy to let them receive their salaries for doing nothing, rather than that they should continue irresponsible. If there had been any efficient control over these men, there would have been an immediate dismissal of the magistrate of Queen-square, who censured a spirited and meritorious prosecutor, and discharged the delinquent, pronounced guilty of manslaughter, for having by guilty heedlessness occasioned the fall of houses and the sacrifice of several lives. Notice has been given for a Bill for the alteration of the metropolitan police offices. We are clearly of opinion that there are not too many offices, provided the convenience of the public is consulted ; but we think that Lord Melbourne will make some amends for his indolence and inefficiency, if he takes the opportunity of unseating some of the worst of these police magistrates, the nominees of Sidmouth and Peel, to whom, if we followed out the legal doctrine of imputing the motive of the tendency and effect of their acts, we should be justified in saying that they nominated the UNs of the metropolis, in order that they might foils to the UNPAID throughout the country this purpose they have been admirably]—*Examiner, March 4.*

MISCELLANEA.

Parliament will, it is d early in August. sent intention to on the 25th of this month, for the purpose of enabling the other branch of the Legislature to decide upon the several measures sent up from the Commons ; that is, to get rid of the arrear of business which at this period of the session usually remains on the table of the Upper House, owing to so many more bills originating below than above ; and this session there have been a greater proportion of that class than usual, we can scarcely expect that the Lords will overcome such arrear in a less than a week ; and, looking at the state of public business, we should ourselves hesitate to say that the adjournment of the Commons can take place before the 31st inst., in which case the prorogation will not occur before the second week in August, for the Commons must sit for two or three days after the Lords shall have disposed of the arrear.—*The Town.—Times, July 8.*

Miguel's New General.—The *Messager* gives the following :—" No one is ignorant of the appointment of Marshal Bourmont to the command of the troops of Don Miguel, but the terms upon which it was accepted are not so generally known. We have been assured that the following are the three principal conditions :—' 1. That he shall wear none but the white cockade. 2. That he shall during his service in Portugal continue to preserve his title of Marshall of France. 3. That a legion of foreigners shall be formed, to be called the Legion of Henry V.' Nothing can better serve the cause of Don Pedro than the compliance of Don Miguel with these pretensions of M. de Bourmont ; for the French Government will thereby feel itself warranted to interfere, and indeed it would be guilty of treason were it not to do so. It, however, appears that the friends of M. de Bourmont ; are acting as if all this was settled, and it is said that the Miguelite committee at Paris are engaged in entrolling as many officers and soldiers of the ex-Royal Guards as they can prevail upon to engage." [We hope Captain Elliott has made similar conditions, and that he will sail with none but a " Charles-street" or, at least, a " Conservative" crew. We should have thought that the Carlists and the Conservatives had been thrashed enough in their own countries without going abroad for a beating.]—*Ibid.*

Election of a Recorder.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Aldermen, Mr. Law, the Common Serjeant, was unanimously elected Recorder, in the room of Mr. Knowlys, who resigned on account of the strange mistake he made. *The Liverpool Times, June 9.*

Belgium and Holland.—It is satisfactory to learn that the Cabinets of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have determined to make a decisive demonstration of their desire to bring to a conclusive settlement the remaining differences between Holland and Belgium. To this end, these courts have respectively appointed Ambassadors to represent them at the Court of King Leopold. *Ibid.*

Atrocities in Greece.—*Corfu, June 4.*—The late sack of Arta by the Klephtes under afil Brousa, is one of the most atrocious acts which have disgraced the annals of the Greek revolution. The inroad was so unexpected, and the confidence in the troops sent to oppose it so great, that no time was allowed for flight ; but the latter having joined the robbers the town was left at the mercy of 1200 fiends who having entered it on the 25th ult. continued the sack during four whole days and three nights, pursuing it with every brutal outrage on the persons and property of the unfortunate inhabitants. Women of the first families were tortured by pouring boiling oil upon them others ; were burnt or randed with hot irons, to induce them to discover their money, and arms tied with cords till their limbs became paralysed from the checked circulation. Nearly 1000 individnals, with their moveable property, took shelter in the houses occupied by the officers employed on the boundary commission, who were pursuing their labours in the neighbourhood. Above 300 were thus protected in Colonel Barthelemi's quarters, and nearly as many in Colonel Baker's wich occupied a prominent point in the line of fortified houses under the castle to which the garrison had retired, and on which during the night of the 20th and the whole of the 25th, repeated attacks were made to obtain possession of the remainder of the town, which was fired at the same time in many places to assist in their object. These attacks were uniformly repulsed ; but there can be no doubt that the example of the officers and the presence of the British flag alone saved the remainder of the town, to which the most valuable property had been removed, and perhaps the castle, from the fate which had already befallen the greater part of it. This band ultimately retired on the night of the 29th and have since entered the Greek territory, which not being guarded, no opposition was made to their passing the frontier.—*Ibid*

The Duke of Comberland dined with the Duke of Sussex at Kensington Pulace last week; The Royal brothers have been estranged for a number of years.—*Ibid.*

The nile.—The Nile has with much justice been represented as one of the wonders of the globe. Its course has been compared to the path of a good man amidst a wicked generation, passes through a desert, dry, barren, and hideous ; on the portions of which, contiguous to its banks, it deposits the richest soil, which it continually waters and nourishes. This gift has been the source of subsistence to several powerful nations who have established and overthrown mighty kingdoms, and have originated the arts, the learning and the refinement of the greater part of the ancient world. Those nations,—instructors and pupils,—have perished ; but the remains of their stupendous labours, the pyramids and the temples of Eygypt, Nubia, Dongola, and Moroë, are more than sufficient to excite respect for the [illegible]
[illegible] luxury, but with few [illegible] directed to the improve[illegible] of his fellow-creatures. We [illegible] perceive the traces of almighty [illegible] crimes. On the banks of this ancient [illegible] behold cities, once famous for power and [illegible] reduced to a heap of sand like the wilderne[illegible] and temples once renowned, and collossal idols [illegible] at one time feared, now prostrate and confounded with the dust of the worshippers. The flocks lie down in the midst thereof ; the cormorant and bittern lodge in the towers and palaces ; their voice sings in the windows, and desolation is in the threshold. The Nile, meantime, which has seen so many generations, rises and disappears, still moves onward to distribute its fertilizing fluids to the countries on its borders ; like the good providence, which seems unwearied in trying to overcome the ingratitude of man by the many favours it bestows upon him.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library—Nubia and Abyssinia.*

Specemans of anti-climax.—On a recent trial in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, a wight, who had succeeded in putting one of his Majesty's liege subjects in bodily fear, had the good luck, from some legal informality, to escape condign punishment by a very limited majority of the jury. The verdict returned was—Not Proven. The Lord Justice Clerk wound up, in the following terms, as a remonstance to the prisoner :—" Recollect, sir, that although you have escaped this time, your next misdemeanour will, in all probability, be arrested by the strong arm of the law ; for, I caution you to bear in mind, that the all-seeing and all searching eye of God—and that of the *Einburgh Police*—is upon you !"—By he Rev. John Brown, Moderator of the Ulster Synod, in his oration before the managers, proprietors, and students of the Royal Belfast College, at the close of the last collogiate session, speaking of the opposition from heartless enemies which the college had been made to encounter, and of the triumphant success with which it had vanquished every attack said " Gentlemen, I compare your invaluable seminary to the infant Hercules ! for, like him, it has fearlessly grined, and magnanimously strangled, the worthless insects that hummed and buzzed about its ears."—*Examiner, June 23.*

Education of the Factory Children.—There is no part of the Commissioners' report that we admire more than tbeir strong recommendation for securing to the factory children tho advantage of education during the portion of time abridged from their hours of labour. " We think," say they, " the best mode of accomplishing this object will be the occupation, suppose three or four hours of every day in education ; and we are the more disposed to recommend this, since it will secure two ulterior objects of considerable importance ; first it will be the best means of preventing the employment of the same child in two different factories on the same day, or in any other kind of labour likely to be injurious to its health ; and second, it will better qualify the persons so educated to adapt themselves to other employments, if in after life the vicissitudes of trade, or other causes should render it desirable that they should find out other means of support." There is also another most important recommendation in the Commissioners' report, and that is, that the inspectors should be charged with the duty of seeing that the machinery in the manfacturies is boxed or fenced off, to prevent those accidents which have often proved fatal in mills, and which have frequently maimed both children and adults employed in factory labour. The Commissioners very properly oberve that it does not appear to them a valid defence against the claim of a child of tender years maimed for life in a mill. that the accident was occasioned by the heedlessness or temerity of the child, and that in cases of this nature provision should be made for the cure and support of the sufferer.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Industry of the English.—One of the principal characteristics of the English is their wonderful spirit of industry. This has been the saving principle of the nation, counteracting the errors of our laws, and the imperfections of our constitution. We have been a great people, because we have been always active : and a moral people, because we have not left overselves time to be vicious. Industry is, in a word, *the* distinguished quality of our nation, the pervading genius of our riches, our grandeur, and our power. Every great people has its main principle of greatness, some one quality, the developing, and tracing, and feeding, and watching of which has made it great. With France, that principle is the love of glory : with America, it is the love of liberty : with England, it is the love of action—the safest and most comprehensive principal of the three ; for it gains glory without seeking it too madly, and it requires liberty in order to exist.—*Bulwer's View of the English Character.*

The question as to using the percusssion locks in the army is on the point of being decided. Amongst the various trials which have been made, we must refer to those reported in the *Spectator Militaire*, from a statement of Captain Hauburgh, of the Hanoverian army, where everything tending to the improvement of the art of war has always met with the greatest consideration. At first each infantry regiment received 40 percussion muskets, with instructions to ascertain by experiment whether such guns charged with the ordinary ball-cartridges used in actual service would answer in a campaign, by comparing them with the action of the same number of muskets with flint locks used under the same circumstance[illegible] The experiments were tride before 12 commi[illegible] appointed for the [illegible]
[illegible] pressi[illegible] ed as pr[illegible] We meet at[illegible] n.ments of his [illegible] luxury, but with few [illegible] directed to the improve[illegible] of his fellow-creatures. We [illegible] perceive the traces of almighty [illegible] crimes. On the banks of this ancient [illegible] behold cities, once famous for power and [illegible] reduced to a heap of sand like the wilderne[illegible] and temples once renowned, and collossal idols [illegible] at one time feared, now prostrate and confounded with the dust of the worshippers. The flocks lie down in the midst thereof ; the cormorant and bittern lodge in the towers and palaces ; their voice sings in the windows, and desolation is in the threshold. The Nile, meantime, which has seen so many generations, rises and disappears, still moves onward to distribute its fertilizing fluids to the countries on its borders ; like the good providence, which seems unwearied in trying to overcome the ingratitude of man by the many favours it bestows upon him.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library—Nubia and Abyssinia.*

Specemans of anti-climax.—On a recent trial in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, a wight, who had succeeded in putting one of his Majesty's liege subjects in bodily fear, had the good luck, from some legal informality, to escape condign punishment by a very limited majority of the jury. The verdict returned was—Not Proven. The Lord Justice Clerk wound up, in the following terms, as a remonstance to the prisoner :—" Recollect, sir, that although you have escaped this time, your next misdemeanour will, in all probability, be arrested by the strong arm of the law ; for, I caution you to bear in mind, that the all-seeing and all searching eye of God—and that of the *Einburgh Police*—is upon you !"—By he Rev. John Brown, Moderator of the Ulster Synod, in his oration before the managers, proprietors, and students of the Royal Belfast College, at the close of the last collogiate session, speaking of the opposition from heartless enemies which the college had been made to encounter, and of the triumphant success with which it had vanquished every attack said " Gentlemen, I compare your invaluable seminary to the infant Hercules ! for, like him, it has fearlessly grined, and magnanimously strangled, the worthless insects that hummed and buzzed about its ears."—*Examiner, June 23.*

Education of the Factory Children.—There is no part of the Commissioners' report that we admire more than tbeir strong recommendation for securing to the factory children tho advantage of education during the portion of time abridged from their hours of labour. " We think," say they, " the best mode of accomplishing this object will be the occupation, suppose three or four hours of every day in education ; and we are the more disposed to recommend this, since it will secure two ulterior objects of considerable importance ; first it will be the best means of preventing the employment of the same child in two different factories on the same day, or in any other kind of labour likely to be injurious to its health ; and second, it will better qualify the persons so educated to adapt themselves to other employments, if in after life the vicissitudes of trade, or other causes should render it desirable that they should find out other means of support." There is also another most important recommendation in the Commissioners' report, and that is, that the inspectors should be charged with the duty of seeing that the machinery in the manfacturies is boxed or fenced off, to prevent those accidents which have often proved fatal in mills, and which have frequently maimed both children and adults employed in factory labour. The Commissioners very properly oberve that it does not appear to them a valid defence against the claim of a child of tender years maimed for life in a mill. that the accident was occasioned by the heedlessness or temerity of the child, and that in cases of this nature provision should be made for the cure and support of the sufferer.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Industry of the English.—One of the principal characteristics of the English is their wonderful spirit of industry. This has been the saving principle of the nation, counteracting the errors of our laws, and the imperfections of our constitution. We have been a great people, because we have been always active : and a moral people, because we have not left overselves time to be vicious. Industry is, in a word, *the* distinguished quality of our nation, the pervading genius of our riches, our grandeur, and our power. Every great people has its main principle of greatness, some one quality, the developing, and tracing, and feeding, and watching of which has made it great. With France, that principle is the love of glory : with America, it is the love of liberty : with England, it is the love of action—the safest and most comprehensive principal of the three ; for it gains glory without seeking it too madly, and it requires liberty in order to exist.—*Bulwer's View of the English Character.*

The question as to using the percusssion locks in the army is on the point of being decided. Amongst the various trials which have been made, we must refer to those reported in the *Spectator Militaire*, from a statement of Captain Hauburgh, of the Hanoverian army, where everything tending to the improvement of the art of war has always met with the greatest consideration. At first each infantry regiment received 40 percussion muskets, with instructions to ascertain by experiment whether such guns charged with the ordinary ball-cartridges used in actual service would answer in a campaign, by comparing them with the action of the same number of muskets with flint locks used under the same circumstance[illegible] The experiments were tride before 12 commi[illegible] appointed for the [illegible]
[illegible] It w[illegible] each sp[illegible] time with[illegible] mittees retur[illegible] kets, firing 1[illegible],0[illegible] and 6 in the charge, [illegible] of muskets with flint [illegible] the priming, and 599 [illegible] 806. Still further experi[illegible] in exposing the muskets to [illegible] wetting the inside of the cap[illegible] drop of water into the touchh[illegible] was, that the percussion guns, a[illegible] posed to the injuries of the weath[illegible] constant rain, were greatly more to[illegible] upon than those with flint locks. Marsha[illegible] who had been for a long time impresse[illegible] the advantages to be derived from the[illegible] percussion guns, resolved to renew the [illegible] experiments in France ; and last year, [illegible] residing at St. Ouen, a committee of [illegible] under the presidency of the Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Light Infantry, repeated all the experiments above related, and the report thereupon made by Captain Vivier, of the Artillery, completely established the supremacy of the new system. Inquiries have since been made so as to decide upon certain details in the construction of the locks, whether they can be applied to the muskets now in use, and to make them appropriate to every circumstance which may arise in the course of service. At the present time nearly 2,000 muskets of all the different kinds have been fitted with percussion locks, in order to make a last and grand trial.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Several letters from the f ontiers of Poland announce that the young Lady Haweeker, aged 18, was recently shot at Lubin by the Russians accused of having furnished to the insurgents provisions ; she proceeded quietly to the place of execution between a file of Russian soldiers Count Michel Wollowicz having returned from France put himself at the head of the insurgents in the environs of Grodno ; having engaged in a skirmish with the Russians, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was immediately hung at Grodno. Although this execution took place and numerous arrests, the insurgents are augmenting in force in the whole of Volhynia and Podolia, and it is stated that the Russians had ben obliged to retreat from all the villages. The citadel of Warsaw will soon be finished, and Kiew is also to be strongly fortified.—*Morning Paper.*

National Enmity.—We have been just reading one of the amusing books of Captain Basil Hall, in which he intimates his opinion that the French and English are natural enemies, and ever will be. The " ever-will-be" prophecy is but the counterpart of its rash friend the " never-will-be" and comes to the same point. The French and English according to Captain Hall, ever will be enemies : they never by any growth of commou sense, or the sacrifice of the less to the greater, or the arrival of rational years of discretion, will become aware of the policy of living peaceably with their next-door neighbours, and interchanging their goods. They will always be fighting, more or less, and captains of vessels will always be getting good prize-money. Human nature is always to be playing at soldiers. There is no such thing as advancement in experience and wisdom. The French and English massacre one another when they take cities, just as they used to do ; and the massacres of St. Bartholomew and Smithfiel. are not gone by !—" Oh, yes, they are ; but still the English and French will remain enemies." Why so? Why if neighbours get rid of one, or two, or three grounds of offence—may they not get rid of six,—of all? Captain Hall, who is a very entertaining, intelligent, and, we believe, generously, disposed man by nature,—spoilt for a wider policy by the narrow limits of his quarter deck,—used to be of opinion (if our memory is not mistaken) that the impressment of seamen for the naval service was an evil not to be got rid of. His opinion is now changed ; and he has shown us that many intelligent officers confidently look for its abolition. —*Tait's Magazine, June.*

An Effectual Cure for some Family Quarrels.—M. Rose, the private secretary to Louis XIV., was wealthy in the extreme His daughter was married to a Nobleman, who expected to be enriched by the death of his father-in-law ; nevertheless he could not agree with his bride they had perpetual quarrels, and M. Rose was frequently teased by the complaints his son-in-law brought to him of the untractable temper of his daughter. At last, he was provoked to say " I am sorry to find your wife so troublesome, my friend, and I am determined, the next cause of complaint she gives you, to punish her by disinheriting her." From that moment the father heard of no more grievances.

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